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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 11, 1873.

The New Refractory Telescope.

The new telescope manufactured by Alvin Clark & Sons, of Cambridgeport, Mass., for the Naval Observatory, has been successfully completed and is daily expected here. The instrument is the largest refracting telescope in the world, having an object glass twenty-seven and one-half inches in diameter, and twenty-six inch aperture, with a focus of thirty feet. It will be equatorially mounted according to Franhofer's plan, with details specially designed for the instrument. It will also be fitted up with a clock movement and auxiliary apparatus. Its cost is fifty thousand dollars. This telescope will be placed in a new iron dome forty-one feet in diameter and forty feet in height, built expressly for it at the end of the south wing of the observatory building. The superstructure rests on a foundation of stone. The roof is supplied with a slip readily opened for observations. It revolves on conical wheels, and is easily moved horizontally in either direction by means of suitable gearing. The instrument will rest on a pier of masonry imbedded seventeen feet in the earth. The upper portion is of brick, surmounted by a capping consisting of a single stone eleven feet long and two feet high and wide. On the top of this is an iron support weighing eleven hundred pounds, to receive the axis upon which the telescope rests. Adjoining the dome are instrument rooms and sleeping apartments for observers. The new telescope will enable the observer to see many objects in space not visible through the smaller one now in use.

Results of Dr. Hall's Polar Expedition.

An important letter has been received from the destinguished German geographer, Dr. Peterman, in which the scientific and geographical results of Captain Hall's Polar Expedition are characterized as the greatest yet attained.

The Commission on Steam Boilers.

The Steam Boiler Commission to-day considered the question of Safety valves. The Western Commission was directed to make the necessary experiments to decide what area of opening is required to discharge any given weight of steam under different pressures in a given time. The Eastern Commission were directed to make the experiments necessary to decide what form and construction of safety valve is most effecient as an automatic reliever of the internal pressure of steam boilers in practical use. Engineers are invited to submit any former construction of safety valve which they deem of superior efficiency for tests by the Commissions. The Eastern and Western Commissions also reported progress in their preparations for the proposed experiments, stating the character of boilers to be employed. The first series of western experiments will be as follows: Three of the boilers will be tested by steam and pressure until ruptured, in order to determine the ultimate strength of such boilers; second, to test the effect of low water, sediment and overheating of plates, and after to rupture the boilers by steam pressure to determine the effect of such usage in deteriorating the strength of steel and iron comparatively; third, to detrrmine the proper area for safety valve openings; fourth to determine the actual strain on the shells of cylindrical boilers by internal pressure. The preliminary experiments by the Eastern Committee will be—first, to test the capacity and rapidity of action of overheated metal in the production of steam; second, the same as respects superheated steam; third, to test the generating capacity and rapidity of overheated metal in conjunction with superheated; fourth, to test the ability to drive water away from the absorbing surfaces by great activity of combustions; fifth, to test the temperature under given pressures at which water is repelled from heated metal; sixth, to test the effect of cold water applied to the external surface of the clean chamber of a steam boiler while active fires and generation of steam are going on at the same time; seventh, to test in one or more steamboat boilers, as constructed and used, the effect of a gradual increase of the pressure of steam under ordinary conditions of use up to the rupturing period. The area of safety valves submitted for tests must have an area of exactly five square inches, and the flange for attaching to the boilers eight inches. Any valves submitted that do not comply with these conditions will be rejected. Charges to be prepaid. Valves to be sent to A. Lowe, No. 23 Pine street, New York, before October 10, 1873. The first series of experiments will commence at Sandy Hook, and will be followed by those in the West, after which a meeting of the Commission will be held to compare notes. A second series will then follow, based upon the experience and suggestions arrived at from the first. The Commission in session here will probably adjourn to-morrow.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 14, 1873.

The report of the Agricultural Department for August and part of September, will be sent to the printer during the present week. The wheat crop will reach two hundred and fifty million bushels for the entire country. In some parts the crop is below the average, and in others largely in increase. The wheat product of Minnesota will reach the unprecedented yield of thirty millions of bushels. The crop in Pennsylvania will come up to the average. The cotton States are also favorable. The larger portion of the cotton region lying within the rain belt, great trouble is annually experienced by excess of moisture and weeding. This year these troubles were about as usual. The yield according to the facts in possession of the Agricultural Department, is estimated at four million bales.

The Back Pay Argument.

General Spinner yesterday answered the letter of Senator Carpenter, of Wisconsin, criticising his views respecting the right of the government to the back salary money refunded by members of Congress. The reasoning of the Senator dealt more in sophistry than in argument. In addition to the fuller presentation of his views, General Spinner contributes a few facts which have not been noticed. He says that the Thirty-fourth Congress indulged in a back-salary grab, and yet those of its members who took the money were subsequently elected Vice President of the United States. These were Hamlin, Colfax and Wilson. Gen. Spinner thinks that the cause of the indignation of the people now is that the thing has been repeated at too close intervals. The General favors the increase of pay, holding the questionable position that all the frauds committed are traceable to small salaries. He winds up with the forcible statement, that to such an extent has this idea of economy been carried, "that none but rich men or rascals are able to hold office."

The Colored Men's Complaint.

A few leading colored persons having started the cry that their race is not properly represented in appointments in the executive departments, an investigation made by order of one of the secretaries shows that in the branches they are fitted to occupy they largely exceed the white employees. For places of responsibility they have not yet shown ability. They fail on examinations, and when they pass they lack business regularity. As doorkeepers and messengers, they have more than their share. There is no objection to appointing them in due proportion. It is their own fault if they cannot hold higher positions.

The Graphic Balloon

would seem to have been a humbug from the start. The charts requested with so much trumpeting, some weeks ago, are still in the Navy Department, never having been called for, though the parties were notified of their readiness.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 15, 1873.

A number of Republican members of Congress from the West and the South, who have been in this city for some days, have, in talking of the Speakership, expressed the opinion that Speaker Blaine will be re-elected without opposition. The combination which was to have been formed in the interest of Horace Maynard is generally regarded as having fallen through. In reference to the Credit Mobilier Congressmen it is assumed that Mr. Blaine cannot afford to imperil his own prospects for the future by giving to any of them the Chairmanship of important Committees. Since the late defeat of Gen. Butler, and in view of the fact that there is no good feeling between him and Mr. Blaine, it is not believed that he will be assigned to any leading position on any of the committees.

Internal Improvement.

Since the organization of the Board of Public Works of this District, in 1871, 2,368 new houses have been put up.

Universalist Convention.

A National Convention of Universalists will assemble in this city to-morrow and continue in session for three days. One of the objects of the Convention is the erection of a memorial church in this District.

An Irrigation Convention.

The Mormon rulers when taking up their abode in Utah devised a system of irrigation for that Territory which has done wonders in the way of fertilizing its soil. The other Territories suffer the same inconvenience as Utah from the want of rains, and profiting by the example, wish to devise some proper method of irrigation. A general Convention, with this object in view, has been called to meet at Denver on the 15th of November, and several gentlemen from Colorado are now in the city endeavoring to secure the co-operation of public men and others here.

Letter Boxes in Street Cars.

The action of the Postmaster in Chicago in placing letter boxes in the street cars has been found to work admirably for the convenience of all classes, and it is probable that his example will soon be followed by the postmasters of the other large cities.

A Scientific View of the Hall Polar Expedition—A Letter from Dr. Peterman, of Gotha, the German Geographer—An Englishman Bottled Up—Valuable Geographical Results of the Expedition.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 13, 1873.

An important communication by the eminent German Geographer, Dr. A. Peterman, dated at Gotha, July 29, 1873, has been received at the Hydrographic office of the Navy Department. The communication relates to the North Pole expedition fitted out by the government of the United States, and commanded by Captain Hall. The document is quite lengthy. The following, however, is a comprehensive synopsis of the translation prepared at the Hydrographic office:

The United States North Pole expedition, of which authentic news has been only recently received, has attained a great success, in spite of all the inimical and envious comments made before and after its departure. Dr. Walker, an Englishman, who originally wished to accompany the expedition, but who withdrew at the last moment, has opposed it during its absence, and even published a pamphlet to discredit the undertaking, by trying to prove that nothing could be expected from it. [Globus, vol. xxi, 1872, pp. 343 and 352.] Language more presuming and ill-judged than that of Walker can hardly be imagined, as, for instance, he makes Captain Buddington appear the most competent man of the expedition, while, in fact, he seems to have been the most unfit, and a drunkard. Indeed, the English have talked loudly for nearly nine years, and criticised freely all other opinions and endeavors, they themselves doing nothing all the while. Before and during the absence of the expedition their criticisms were directed to the unfitness of Captain Hall; and now, after his death, they add that the Polaris was "wholly unsuited for ice navigation." [Markham in "Nature," May 29, 1873; p 83.] Compared with these criticisms, the results and accomplishments of the expedition appear but the more significant, even in the United States.

THE SCIENTIFIC SUCCESS OF THE EXPEDITION

has at first not been properly recognized and valued, the undertaking having rather been used as food for sensational effusions. Some organs of the press who speculate more on the sensational-loving part of the great public, instead of trying to reflect the interest and just pretensions of science, sought to construct, from the death of the commander and separation of the crew, a veritable story of murder, poisoning, mutiny, desertion, &c.; assertions that could not at all be substantiated, as is seen from the published official report of the United States Navy Department. The same voices, wholly lacking judgment of scientific matters, without further ado, judged the undertaking as a complete failure, they keeping in view that the reaching of the North Pole was to be the main object. Now, every such undertaking has an aim, and this, of course, should be as high as possible. It must, however, not be lost sight of, that neither America nor Europe will ever contribute money for such objects if no important results or the pursuit of them would loom up in the prospective. Captain Hall would certainly have received neither ship nor $100,000 had he promised only what has actually been accomplished. But everybody rightly regards the highest aim as attainable; for if that were not so it would, for instance, be wholly unjustifiable to sacrifice, time and again, human life and immense sums of money in the exploration of Africa. Or, as another instance, the German Reichstag has appropriated 50,000 thlr. for the observation of the transit of Venus, without having at all the assurance that it can be successfully observed in the short time of its transit, or that perhaps the state of the weather or the condition of the sky may not interfere. If in such cases the chances must be taken for and against success, how much more must that be the case in the exploration of the Polar regions, where such a little calculable factor as the ice and ice navigation comes in?

While Dr. Walker prophesied that the first season of the expedition would pass without any results whatever, because it had started so late, the Polaris, on the contrary, steamed through Smith sound and Kennedy channel, and through a new discovered strait, which was named Robeson channel, reaching as high as latitude 82 deg. 42 min. north, and wintering in latitude 81 deg. 38 min. north.

The highest latitude attained by any vessel before was 81 deg. 42 min. north, (north of Spitzbergen, by the Swedish expedition on September 19, 1872,) and in the region of Smith sound, only 78 deg. 37 min. north, (Rensselaer harbor, Kane's winter quarters in 1853-55.) The northernmost winter quarters of Europeans was also that of the Swedish expedition, 1872-73, in Mossel bay, on the north coast of Spitzbergen, in latitude 79 deg. 50 min. north. Thus, as is seen, the American expedition having wintered still two degrees further north.

COMPARING THESE RESULTS

with those of the German North Pole expedition under Capt. Koldewey's command, it appears that Capt. Hall reached, with his vessel, nearly seven degrees further north than Capt. Koldewey, who reached only as high as latitude 75 deg. 31 min. north. Even to the high latitude of 82 deg. 16 min. north, seven degrees further north than that of which Koldewey and his companions spoke as an "ice barrier" and a "bulwark built for eternity," and "that it was their conviction no vessel will ever reach higher," their remarks will not apply. It was rather the fault of the actual nautical commander of the Polaris, Capt. Buddington, who, it would seem, did not possess interest nor devotion enough for the grand object, that the expedition did not attain a higher latitude. On his return Capt. Buddington will, no doubt, have to defend himself before the proper tribunal. At any rate, this case shows that interest, devotion and power of endurance are the most needed qualities for such undertakings. After Hall's death Capt. Buddington seems to have marred all by his unfitness, and by bringing all endeavors of the expedition to naught, in the same manner as the men did who were with Heughlin, in East Spitzbergen, in 1870, or those who accompanied Payer and Weyprecht in 1871. The want of enthusiasm in Buddington was also augmented by a liking for alcoholic beverages, and by frequent drunkenness.

It is not only the high latitude reached by the Polaris that is remarkable, but rather the peculiar nature of the Polar sea, where it has been attained, viz: through Smith's sound, Kennedy and Robeson channels, which are shaped like the neck of a bottle, and would seem to be especially favorable for the blocking of ice. Experience also teaches that Smith sound is particularly adapted for the accumulation of immense masses of ice, by which, for instance, Kane and Hayes were debarred from going with their vessel further North than latitude 78 deg. 37 min. This was also one of the reasons that caused me to urge the proposition to pursue North Pole explorations not exclusively through Smith's sound, although before Hall no suitable steamer had ever made a trial there.

But it is now proven that even in this relatively difficult and icy region it cannot be said that eternal ice exists, and furthermore it was seen that advancing in the vessel is the best means, and that sledge journeying is not to be relied on.

WHAT CAPT. HALL ACCOMPLISHED.

The short distance from Cairn Point to Cape Hawks (46 nautical miles) was made by Hayes and twelve men in sledges with over-human efforts in thirty-one days, while Capt. Hall's vessel made six times that distance in scarcely two days. The Polaris passed Port Foulke in latitude 78 deg. 17 min. 30 sec., on August 27, 1871, at 3:30 P. M., reaching Rensselaer harbor at 9 P. M., and Cape Frazer at 6 o'clock on the morning of August 28, where Capt. Hall and five men landed in a boat to examine the coast for a harbor. Steaming thence further north they encountered great masses of ice, yet they passed at 11 P. M. of the same day Cape Constitution, which is the northermost point that was reached by Kane (1854) in sledges. On August 29, at 11 A. M., they passed by Cape Lieber, in latitude 81 deg. 35 min. north, the farthermost point of Hayes' expedition in 1861. Thus the Polaris made the distance from latitude 78 deg. 17 min. 30 sec. north to 81 deg. 34 min. north in 43½ hours, which, by the course taken, equals a distance of at least 275 nautical miles.

From Cape Lieber their progress farther north slackened in speed, yet already on the 3d of September they had reached the highest latitude, 82 deg. 16 min. north.

On this latter track the ship met heavy floating ice and had also to contend with fog and strong northern winds; still, boats were repeatedly sent out to explore the coast. The Polaris then went back to latitude 81 deg. 38 min. north, where they made their winter quarters.

Under all circumstances, it must be conceded that this is the most important expedition that ever went to the North Pole. The British expeditions, from Baffin and Bylot in 1616 down to Inglefield in 1852, only reached as far as latitude 78 deg. 28 min. north.

The great Swedish expedition (1872-'73) which started with the special purpose to reach the North Pole in sledges, did not attain farther north than to the Seven Islands, (Phipp's Island,) in latitude 80 deg. 45 min. north, when the ice was found too thin for sledge journeying. The experiences of this expedition also serve to show that the explorations of the polar regions must not be undertaken with sledges, but in steamers. Regarding

THE LAND DISCOVERIES OF HALL'S EXPEDITION,

it is seen from the report that they set foot on land as high north as 82 deg. 9 min., the highest latitude of land trodden by human foot before being on Cape Lieber, in latitude 81 deg. 25 min., on May 18, 1861, by Hayes. In latitude 82 deg. 9 min. they ascended an elevation of 1,700 feet, from which they saw land extending, as they believe, as far as latitude 84 deg. north.

This latter discovery confirms my formerly expressed opinions, that Greenland extends northward toward the Behring's straits, either as a continuous land or in islands. The finding of drift-wood on Halliand makes it appear not improbable that the land there is divided into islands, or that perhaps the small Robeson channel may afford the avenue for Asiatic drift-wood. On the other hand, the occurrence of numerous musk oxen would seem to point to the conclusion that East Greenland, which the second German expedition explored up to 77 deg. north, is in uninterrupted connection with Halliand up to 82 deg. 30 min. north.

Besides their decisive success, the expedition met with the sad fate of losing its highly meritorious commander, Hall, who died in the autumn of the first year. In her second summer, on her return to latitude 82 deg. 2 min. north, the Polaris was beset with ice, and drifted down to latitude 77 deg. 29 min. north, where the crew, during a severe gale, were separated; ten white men and nine Esquimaux drifting off on an ice floe, and the remainder of the expedition—ten men, (among them the four Germans, Dr. Bessels, Mauch, Schuman and Sieman)—being on board the ship, which remained back for a second winter near Northumberland island, in latitude 77 deg. 20 min. north. The nineteen persons on the ice floe drifted from October 15, 1872, to April 30, 1873, from latitude 77 deg. 20 min, to latitude 53 deg. 4 min. north, near Newfoundland, where they were picked up by the steamer Tigress.

The length of the course of this ice-floe drift is not less than 1,500 nautical miles, which equals the distance between Trieste and the North cape, or Stockholm and Aleppo, or Petersburg and Malta, or Tilsit and Lisbon, or Reykjavik and Venice. The ice-floe drift of the Hansa party, (second German expedition,) from latitude 71 deg. north to 61 deg. north, lasted nearly the same length of time, (five and a half months)—from October 19, 1869, to May 7, 1870—when they had floated a distance of 900 miles.

All of the nineteen persons of Hall's expedition remained alive and well, while the eighteen Norwegian fishermen, who had passed the winter in the ice fjord of Spitzbergen, (latitude 78½ deg. north,) all perished. In their case, however, it was proven that they had lived without knowledge or regard of sanitary restrictions, although abundantly provided with antiscorbutic food, they almost exclusively partook of salt meat, which acts like clear poison under such circumstances. This awful catastrophe, therefore, should not at all interfere in the judgment of arctic explorations or conditions. Of the sixty-eight men of the Swedish expedition, which wintered 1½ deg. further north than these men, only one man died of consumption.

Calamities of this kind will happen to every exploring expedition, whether it be in the hot or in the cold zone. Of the three West Africa explorers (Buchholz, Reichenow and Leinder), for instance, the latter died very early. The well prepared and provided German Congo expedition came to naught in Sierra Leone, and if one follows the register of African explorations, a long list of deaths and calamities presents itself, which would in vain be sought in the history of the North Pole expeditions.

The drifting of the Polaris from latitude 80 degrees 2 minutes down to 77 degrees 20 minutes north is my instruction. It goes to show that it makes no difference, if a vessel be beset with ice, whether this occurs on the high sea or near the land. The nineteen persons of Hall's expedition, although often quite near to the land, could not reach it, and neither could the Hansa party in similar cases.

The European Arctic sea being clear of ice much further north, an exploring expedition in that region, if ice-bound, would also become free much sooner. The Hall party had to float on the ice from latitude 77 deg. 20 min. to 53 deg. north, or twenty-four and a third degrees of latitude, while the Hansa people became free after a drift of only ten degrees of latitude. Further toward Spitzenbergen, and especially east of it, ice navigators will always find an open channel as high as latitude 80 deg. north, or, in very unfavorable cases, latitude 75 deg. north; so that if an expedition in that region should unfortunately be beset with ice, it would, in all probability, get free again after a ten-degrees drift.

Here follows an able review of the official testimony taken under the supervision of the Navy Department. The communication thus sums up:

THE GEOGRAPHICAL RESULTS.

So far as was possible the geographical results have been sifted, and it has been attempted to represent them in the annexed chart, for the consideration of which the chart accompanying the report of the United States Navy Department ("Diagram of the Explorations of the Polaris, drawn by E. Meyer, Signal Service United States Army," scale 1,750,000) has been used. At the same time I availed myself of the opportunity to unite with it the official chart of Kane's and Hayes' expeditions, which, it would seem, is little known or noticed in Europe. This latter chart was published in the "Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge," 1867, as an appendix to Schott's essay on Dr. Hayes' "Physical Observations in the Arctic Sea," and bears the title, "Chart showing the discoveries, tracks and surveys of Arctic Exploring Expedition of 1860 and 1861, J. J. Hayes, M.D., commanding; newly projected from revised materials discussed for the Smithsonian Institution by Ch. A. Schott, Assistant United States Coast Survey, Washington, D. C., January, 1865," published 1867, scale 1,200,000.

It had appeared too late to be used in table 6 of the Geogr. Mitth. of 1867, and, therefore, all subsequent charts that have reference to Hayes' work have been printed after that on table 6, without regard to which, however, attention has been called explicitly—(Geogr. Mitth, 1868, page 469.) In the nomenclative which differs greatly in different charts the names given in Dr. Hayes' work have been preferred.

ACTION OF THE GOVERNMENT.

As soon as information had been received a Washington, the United States Secretary of the Navy, Robeson, with a correct estimate of the demands of humanity and science, ordered three vessels for departure, viz:

1. The United States steamer Frolic, to Newfoundland, to bring the rescued party directly to Washington.

2. The United States steamer Juniata, to Disco, and, if practicable, to Upernivik, to establish there a depot of coal and supplies for the Polaris and its crew; as also to seek, if possible, with the aid of the Danish authorities in West Greenland, a communication with Northumberland island, where the Polaris had been seen by the rescued crew.

3. The Tigress, the sealing steamer which rescued the ice-floe party, being especially built and fitted for ice navigation, was purchased by the government, and will proceed at once to Northumberland island. Captain Tyson and all of the rescued seamen will accompany this expedition, which is expected to leave New York about July 12.

These high-toned acts of the American government will, it is hoped, contribute towards bringing to an end the loud talk of the English, and induce them at last to fit and send out an expedition in 1874.

A. PETERMAN.

GOTHA, July 29, 1873. DEB. R. K.

A CURIOUS table, made up by a Mr. Corey, of Herndon, Va., and published in the Washington *Republican*, puts the present campaign by the Democrats in Virginia in an almost ludicrous light. It shows that in 1870 there were of native Virginian "carpet-baggers" to other States, 549,534. Allowing one-fourth of those to have been born in West Virginia, the Old Dominion is responsible for 366,000. On the other hand, there are in Virginia only 46,921 natives of other States. At the same time Virginia has furnished to other States eleven members of Congress, and has received but three.

Murder of Edwin S. McCook.

PARTICULARS OF THE TRAGEDY.

The General, Having Thrashed a Banker, is Shot by Him.

The Body to be Brought East Accompanied by Eminent Gentlemen.

WASHINGTON, September 12.—The following dispatch was received at the White House this forenoon:

YANKTON, DAKOTA, September 12, 1873.

To U. S. Grant, President of the United States:

General Edwin S. McCook was assassinated at a public meeting last night, by P. P. Wintermut, a banker, of this place.

[Signed] JOHN A. BURBANK, Gov.

SIOUX CITY, IOWA, September 12.—General E. S. McCook, Secretary of Dakota, was shot through the breast last night at Yankton, by P. P. Wintermut, and died this morning at seven o'clock. McCook attempted to enter the Court room, where a railroad meeting was being held, and was met at the door by Wintermut, who, after some high words, drew a pistol and shot McCook, the ball entering near the left shoulder, severing an artery. The latter then seized Wintermut, who fired two more shots without effect. In the struggle both fell to the floor and were separated by friends. McCook was carried to his room at the St. Charles Hotel bleeding profusely. A consultation of physicians pronounced the wound fatal, and, still preserving consciousness, McCook gradually sank till the hour mentioned.

But little is known of the origin of the difficulty. It is generally supposed to be a long standing feud in regard to the railroad bonds voted by Yankton county. Wintermut is now in custody. Considerable excitement exists and there are some threats of summary vengeance.

YANKTON, DA., September 12.—Last night an altercation occurred between Gen. E. S. McCook, Secretary of Dakota, and P. P. Wentermut, a banker of this city, in the billiard parlor at the St. Charles Hotel, during which Wintermut used insulting language which was promptly resented by the General, who gave Wintermut a thrashing. The General then went to his room. Wintermut, washing the blood from his face, remarked to bystanders that McCook could whip him, but that he, Wintermut, would shoot, and immediately went five blocks, got a pistol and returned. A railroad meeting was in session in the hotel at the time, and Wintermut entered the assembly. McCook, unaware of his presence, also entered the room, when Wintermut raised and, approaching, fired his pistol, the shot taking effect in the left breast. The General grappled the assassin when the second shot was fired, and Wintermut was thrown to the floor. During the struggle two shots were fired, one of which proved fatal. The General lingered till 1 A. M., when he expired. He was fully conscious to the last and died like a brave man. Wintermut is under arrest. The city is shrouded in gloom and flags are flying at half mast. At one time it was feared that Wintermut would be lynched, but cooler counsels prevailed. The body is dressed in the uniform of the General which he wore during the war. The coffin is draped in the United States flag and a large concourse of citizens will escort the body to the depot, from whence it will be forwarded by special train to the friends in the East, accompanied by Governor Burbank and other distinguished gentlemen.

ZEPHYRS OF THE LAKE.

Wreck of the Steamer Ironsides—Six Schooners Ashore—A Chance for More Definite Information.

DETROIT, September 15.—A severe southwest gale prevails over the upper lakes. The steamer Ironsides, of the Milwaukee and Grand Haven line, is reported foundered at about noon, six miles off Grand Haven. The sea is so heavy that nothing can go out, and it is feared that all hands are lost. It is not known how many passengers were on board. Six schooners have gone on the beach at Grand Haven since morning.

LATER, 2:40 P. M.—Three of the Ironsides's boats have reached the shore with twenty-three persons. The other boats have not yet been heard from.

LATER—FURTHER PARTICULARS.

GRAND HAVEN, MICH., September 15.—The propeller Ironsides, of the Engelmann Line, connecting with the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad, and one of the largest steamers of the lakes, foundered and sunk seven miles off this port, at noon to-day. Her signal of distress was hoisted at nine o'clock this morning, but so terrible was the sea and heavy wind that no assistance could reach her. She labored in the trough of the sea from about 8:30 A. M. till the time she sank. The passengers and crew, of which there were nineteen of the former and thirty of the latter, prepared the boats to leave her at about 10:30 A. M., and the last boat left her at 11:50 A. M. When the last boat had got about a quarter mile from her she went down. There were five boats filled with the crew and passengers, One boat having five men and four women in capsized and only one man reached the shore. Four boats have reached the shore up to this time. The boat with Captain Sweetman and wife and five passengers has not yet been heard from. It is feared they are among the lost. Thirty-two passengers are known to have been saved and fourteen bodies have been recovered. The following is a list of those lost whose bodies have been recovered and identified: John Driscoll, steward of the boat; John Helles, of Milwaukee; Chas. Wimmell, agent of C. E. Harling & Co., New York; Mrs. H. O. Valentine and child, of Milwaukee; O. S. Donaldson, Grand Rapids, Wisconsin; J. B. L. Dewitt, of Milwaukee; balance not yet identified.

The following is a partial list of the saved as far as can be ascertained up to the time of writing: N. Watsins, clerk of the boat; O. Kilsinger, Sam. Wilkins, John Gee, Dan. Driscoll and Joseph Driscoll, of Milwaukee; Geo. O. Owan, second engineer of the boat; M. L. Chichester, H. N. Ward and Miss Ward, F. N. Ripley, James Smith, Mr. Whiting, Mike Crozen, Charles Sief, Charles Bedford, T. L. Bedford, Al. Pitman, Frank Conkey, Andrew Watts, Felix Riley, Mr. H. W. Ent, Mr. Shutte, William Savage, Mr. Garien, Danl. Hews, Charles Wilcox. One of the bodies recovered was a little boy about six years of age, probably the son of Mrs. Valentine, of Milwaukee. He was neatly dressed, had light hair, blue eyes and a beautiful, intelligent face, which, except for its paleness, looked as though he had fallen quietly asleep.

There were also a line of barges from Chicago, the tow of the propellor New Era, which reached here this morning about 6:30. The Era made the port but the barges C. O. D., Golden Harvest and Apprentice Boy went on the beach just north of the north pier. The Era also had the barge Allen in tow but she broke loose before getting here, she drifting to the northward made Montague all safe. The schooner Magnolia, of Chicago, went on the beach north of the pier at six this morning, running hard on bow first, then swinging on broadside. She is all right but high and dry. The schooner C. C. North also went ashore and lies in bad shape. The scow C. C. Bulls went ashore nearly the same time and is hard on the beach. The C. O. D. was towed off this evening.

THE YELLOW FEVER.

Its Prevalence in Memphis—Thirty Deaths Since September 1st.

MEMPHIS, September 13.—For two days past rumors of the prevalence of yellow fever in this city have prevailed, but the officers of the Board of Health were reticent and non-committal on the subject, but at the meeting of that body this afternoon, at which were present nearly all the prominent physicians of the city, the following address was prepared:

To the Citizens of Memphis:

We regret to announce to the public that the yellow fever exists in our city. It is confined to a few blacks in the northwestern portion of the city, and we trust it will not become epidemic. We have instructed our Secretary to make daily reports of the deaths from this and other causes, and we will, from day to day, furnish such information concerning the progress of the disease as we deem necessary. Up to this time there have been about thirty deaths from this disease since the first instant.

By order of the Board of Health.

J. H. NUTALL, Secretary.

The infected quarter is known here as Pinch, and is principally composed of tenement houses occupied by Irish families. So far there has been but one case south of Poplar street. There is but little excitement as yet, but the publication of the foregoing in the morning will, doubtless, cause many to leave the city.

MEMPHIS, September 14.—There was considerable excitement to-day in consequence of the address published this morning by the Board of Health in regard to the prevalence of the yellow fever, and a great many have left the city. Several new cases are reported in the southern part of the city this afternoon. Total number of interments reported by the Board to-day were fourteen, eleven whom died of yellow fever. The weather last night and to-night was unusually cool, and it is hoped the early frosts will soon stop the progress of the disease.

SHREVEPORT, September 13.—T. M. Jackson, telegraph operator, died to-day. Mr. Rae, the Telegraph Manager, is not expected to recover.

NEW ORLEANS, September 14.—The *Picayune's* special from Shreveport says: The disease is genuine yellow fever of a very malignant type. It is almost impossible to arrive at any reliable information as to whether there is any abatement of the fever. The sudden change in the weather has proved fatal to the sick. The Howard Association is well organized and is doing noble service, but there is great need of assistance in nurses as well as the funds. The city being almost depopulated, it is almost impossible to obtain a sufficient number of nurses to attend the sick. There are three physicians from New Orleans, Drs. Henry Smith, John J. Smiley and J. F. Tinney. Dr. Hurd is due to-morrow.

The *Times* of this morning says the deaths yesterday far exceeded those of any day since the commencement of the epidemic. The increased number of deaths was no doubt owing somewhat to the sudden change in the weather, as well as the increased number of sick. The sudden change from hot and sultry weather Friday evening to cold and chilly no doubt hastened some as well as developed fever in others. The rain and cold wind from the North had the effect to purify the atmosphere, and in the opinion of our physicians will be conducive to the health of those who are now well, and will assist many to recover who stood the ordeal of the sudden change. It is estimated that five hundred persons are down with fever. The deaths so far amount to one hundred and forty-six.

THE ODD FELLOWS.

Meeting of the Grand Lodge of the United States in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, September 15.—The Forty-ninth annual communication of the Right Worthy Grand Lodge of the United States of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, commenced at Odd Fellows' Hall, in this city, this morning, at nine o'clock. The various encampments of the Order, accompanied by Bunker Hill encampment No. 5, of Charlestown, Mass., escorted the Grand Lodge from their headquarters, at Barnum's Hotel, to Odd Fellows' Hall, on Gay street, where the Grand Lodge immediately organized. Right Worthy Deputy Grand Sire M. S. Durham, of Kentucky, occupying the chair in the absence of the Most Worthy Grand Sire C. A. Logan, who is at present abroad as United States Minister to the Republic of Chili. After prayer by the Right Worthy Grand Chaplain, Rev. J. W. Venable, of Kentucky, the Deputy Grand Sire addressed the body, stating that he had been called most unexpectedly to preside, and explained the absence of the report of the Grand Sire. Forty-one Grand Lodges and thirty-five Encampments are represented in the Convention. The number of lodges of the order, at the close of the year 1872, was 5,045 and members 385,097.

On reassembling, a resolution was adopted that the Grand Secretary, James L. Ridgley, be and he is hereby appointed historiographer for this body, whose duty it shall be to assume and exercise all powers, and perform all duties, devolved upon the Committee on the History of Odd Fellowship, and in addition thereto to write or cause to be written a history of Odd Fellowship. A request of the Grand Lodge of Georgia, that the next annual communication of grand lodges be held at Atlanta, Georgia, and also one from the Grand Encampment and Grand Lodge of Indiana, that it be held at Indianapolis, were laid on the table. Reports were submitted from the Grand Lodges of Ohio, Pennsylvania, Tennessee and Texas; also several communications from the order in Germany. The sessions of the Grand Lodge were ordered to be from 9 o'clock A. M. to 12:30 P. M., and from 2 to 4 P. M., each day. Adjourned.

The Trans-Allegheny Canal.

Details of the Cumberland Convention.

Interesting Statistics from Capitalists.

The New Route Necessary and Practicable.

Adjournment of the Convention Subject to the Future Call of the President

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

CUMBERLAND, MD., September 11, 1873.

The Convention called to meet at this place yesterday has closed its session, and the delegates have dispersed to their homes full of the enthusiasm which seems likely to carry the canal-extension project to the desired success. In addition to the report of the proceedings of the Convention, published in yesterday's COMMERCIAL, additional details are herewith presented:

The Convention, having perfected its organization by the election of officers, was addressed by Hon. Montgomery Blair, the President, as follows:

SPEECH OF PRESIDENT BLAIR.

In announcing the object of the meeting, Mr. Blair said that the friends of this great highway knew the object of coming here, and it was not necessary for him to add much. This was a National occasion—an assembly to promote the internal improvement of the country—involving the best interest of a number of States, not merely of Maryland, nor Pennsylvania, or you from Ohio. This is not the conception of to-day, but was conceived by the Father of his country himself. The Speaker's great grandfather, Christopher Gist, conducted Washington over these mountains to the West. He hoped he would be pardoned for the allusion, but he mentioned it as a historical fact. Other States had seized upon the ideas of Washington, and had been benefited by them in binding the Atlantic with the Pacific, and it was now time that we carry out the original idea. It has been the policy of Pennsylvania to allow the railroads to supersede the canals, and the consequence was that that canal had been swallowed up by the railroads, notwithstanding the fact that the canals transported more during the time they were in use in six months than all the railroads from the Potomac to the St. Lawrence. The railroads were inadequate to the wants of our people, as is evident by the fact that the people of the West were burning their corn for fuel, while those of the East were starving for it. It was now time the government of the United States took hold and regulated the commerce of the States, and not allow monopolies to strangle it. New York State controls the canals within its borders to Lake Erie, but our canal as proposed is a thoroughly national highway. The speaker then referred to the best course to secure government aid in this great undertaking. There was no fear of thus securing the desired aid, but there was more fear of corporate extortion than government power. The necessity of furnishing a national highway was among the first duties of a government, and it was to be hoped that we in Convention could establish beyond a doubt that this is the route established by nature.

Hon. George A. Pearce, of Cumberland, moved that a committee of fourteen be appointed on Business and Resolutions. The motion prevailed, and the following committee was appointed: Messrs. G. A. Pearce, John Ritchie, John W. Davis, A. P. Gorman, B. S. Heath, Thomas Moore, Patrick Hamill, M. Bannon, R. D. Johnston, W. W. McKaig, N. J. Bigley, A. E. Wilson, James Cowdry and J. J. Hazlett.

The letters, of which mention has been made, were then read, after which Hon. W. W. McKaig made a short address, in which he explained to the Convention the three routes which had been proposed by the Government Engineers as possible for the extension of the canal. These routes are:

First—Beginning at Mt. Savage and terminating at Point Pleasant, a considerable distance down the Ohio river.

Second—Beginning at Cumberland and extending up the Potomac to Crab Tree, thence by the Youghiogheny and terminating at Parkersburg.

Third—Beginning at Cumberland and running via Wills creek and the Youghiogheny river to Pittsburgh.

Judge McKaig said that so far as the people of Cumberland and Allegany county were concerned, they much prefer the Wills Creek route, as being most conducive to their local interests. He also believed that route to be cheapest and most practicable.

Hon. Patrick Hamill, of Garrett county, and a Director in the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, counseled against any extended discussion or speculation upon the particular route to be adopted, till the engineers now at work shall have made their report.

Hon. John Ritchie, of Frederick, ex-Congressman from the Sixth Maryland District, had had the honor of procuring from Congress the appropriation by which surveys were now being made. He thought the necessary data should be had before the selection of a route was made. Let the Pittsburgh gentlemen present the advantages of their favorite route and inform the Convention of its advantages. This was one of the objects of their meeting. The end aimed at was to reach the great Mississippi Valley in some way. The route was a matter of minor importance. The growth of business might necessitate more than one route. As to how far the general government ought to go in aid of this project, he was not prepared to say. He did not think the time had come when the people should accept monopolies on the one hand, or concentrated federal power on the other. The people are still able to control both.

Judge Pearce said the place to discuss the power of the government to aid internal improvements was before the committee just appointed by the Convention. Still he would say that ours was a government of the people. Let them say what is practicable and proper, and let Congress ratify their action. He was in favor of taking hold of the project and giving it the necessary impulse. He knew Congress had the power and should be called on to exercise it.

Mr. Ritchie would not be understood as throwing cold water on the movement. He only wanted the necessary data before they committed themselves definitely on the subject.

Mr. A. B. Davis said the United States government was a stockholder in the present canal company and could assist in its improvement and extension with propriety. In this view of the matter it was not a donation they were asking, but that the government should further its own interests.

In order that the Committee on Business and Resolutions might have time to discharge their duties, a recess was taken till half-past seven o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

At the appointed hour the Convention reassembled and was called to order by the President.

Judge Pearce, chairman of the committee which had met during recess, was introduced. He said that those members of the committee who were not conversant with the statistics of trade and the interests affected thereby had been gratified and instructed by the information laid before them. He was sure that before the adjournment such statements would be made public as would satisfy any reasonable man of the indispensable necessity of the construction by Congress of this great route. The present seemed to be the very opportune time in which to urge upon Congress the passage of such legislation as would give effect to the views of the East and West on the subject. The President had recommended to Congress the adoption of such measures. There was a growing disposition among members of Congress to recognize these views and to foster the interests of the large producers of the West.

The Judge then presented from the Committee the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, The vast growth and expanse of the agricultural and other industrial interests of the great West, now imperatively demand increased and cheaper transportation to Eastern markets and foreign ports. And whereas, experience has demonstrated that this want can be adequately met only by means of improved water communications. And whereas, an extension of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal to the Ohio river offers most favorable advantages, both as to feasibility and economy; therefore be it

Resolved, That a committee of twenty-five (of which the President of this Convention shall be Chairman) be appointed to memorialize the Congress of the United States to aid in the completion of the water line from Washington, D. C., to the Ohio river at Pittsburgh, via the Chesapeake and Ohio canal and Youghiogheny river, and to confer with the Committee of the United States Senate on Transportation Routes to the Seaboard, and to present for their consideration the advantages of the proposed route as the national highway, and to procure such national and State legislation as may be deemed necessary to carry into effect the objects of the foregoing resolutions.

Thomas Moore, Esq., of Pittsburgh, being called on for his views, came forward and made some interesting statements respecting the immense coal business at the Pittsburgh end of the proposed line. Coal and coke were being shipped through all the Western country. If the canal should be extended, the barges which now return from the lower ports empty would be filled with the products of the West. He shipped large quantities to Lake Erie, paying $6 50 by rail to New York, and by water an average of $2 50. He shipped coal to Washington daily at a cost of a cent a ton per mile and furnished his own cars. If this route should be opened Washington would be one hundred and twenty-five miles nearer Pittsburgh than New York now is, and we could compete successfully for the western trade. An organization had been made to make this improvement as rapidly as possible, and now they wanted aid from Maryland, or the government, or somebody able to give it. There was no doubt of the enterprise paying. They were willing to risk their own money and mortgage the whole improvement. Let the government indorse their bonds and take the mortgage. In conclusion, Mr. Moore called attention to the fact that the Youghiogheny route would be open to navigation from three to four months longer in the year than the Erie, and advocated the enlargement of the Chesapeake and Ohio to a capacity of four hundred tons and its immediate connection with Pittsburgh.

Capt. N. J. Bigley, of Pittsburgh, followed with useful observations on the matter of cheap transportation. He had an experience of a quarter of a century. With the same power which in 1851 propelled the towboat "Black Diamond," carrying twenty thousand bushels of coal, he could now move five times that amount, and, but for natural and artificial obstructions in the Ohio, he could move much more. He had carried five hundred thousand bushels from Louisville to New Orleans. At Pittsburgh they have three or four boats capable of doing that after the foggy season. Transportation had been cheapened to a nominal rate from Pittsburgh to New Orleans, the freight being 6½ cents per bushel, or $1 50 per ton for 2,200 miles. Comparing these rates with those on the Pennsylvania Railroad between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, we find that it costs $5 40 to transport a ton of coal over that road, a distance of 400 miles. Some years ago, when there was a scarcity of coal in Cincinnati, the railroads were besought to reduce their tariff, and they fixed the low rate of nineteen cents a bushel from Pittsburgh to Cincinnati. Now coal could be towed to Cincinnati and sold for twelve cents a bushel, transportation included. There was a difference of $2 50 per ton between the transportation of coal Eastward by rail and water. Between three and four millions of tons were consumed in the East for gas alone. There would, therefore, be a difference of $7,000,000 annually in favor of the water route. In two years the East could and feel it.

M. Bannon, Esq., of Baltimore, addressed the Convention at length on the superior advantages to be gained by the proposed route over all others. One hundred and eighty-four miles of the route had been completed; sixty miles of the Youghiogheny river would be slack water, and but ninety miles of canal remained to be built. The government had spent $50,000 to survey for the James River and Kanawha Canal, and it was estimated that $50,000,000 would be required to complete it. They already had a canal from Washington to Cumberland, costing $20,000,000, sixty feet wide and six feet deep, and not over $20,000,000 was required to complete the grand through route from the Potomac to the Ohio. The Kanawha would end at Richmond in twenty feet of water, while the Chesapeake and Ohio terminates at Washington in twenty-seven feet of water. He was willing the Government should lend its aid to the Kanawha and the Erie, but he wished Congress to understand that this middle route was the most practicable, the cheapest and the best one from the Mississippi valley to the Atlantic. If the Chesapeake Canal should be enlarged as the Erie has been, Captain Bigley's barges might float in front of the capital and in the harbor of New York. The thoughts of thinking men were now directed to the subject of water transportation. Careful estimates had been made, and it was shown that where it cost seven cents a ton to transport freight by rail, it cost four cents by river, two and a half cents on canal and one cent on the ocean. If the canal should be enlarged and deepened it would soon drive out of existence all other means of carriage except for what must be carried in an active way. Cumberland would become the Manchester of America, and all along the route industry would be stimulated and wealth increased.

Mr. E. C. Pechin, President of the Dunbar Iron Works, next addressed the Convention. It had been asserted that the slackwater would end at Connellsville. This was erroneous, they could slackwater to Confluence, and by following the Castleman till it strikes the hills leave but thirty-five miles of canal to be built. In 1871 the production of Connellsville coke was 14,000,000 bushels. Two railroads have been insufficient to carry it away. With a cheap and easy transportation they could greatly increase the production of coke and extend that branch of industry indefinitely. What would be the result of the building of the canal? It would have a steady supply of ores, coal and coke which would be astonishing. Cheap iron could only be secured by cheap transportation. There would be no trouble with regard to physical difficulties, and he thought none would be met with in Congress. He urged earnest work and predicted bountiful success.

Mr. Gorman, by request of several delegates, spoke briefly on the subject of the supply of water at the Summit. He read from the report of Gen. Barnard showing that over this route the water would be abundant to make the canal navigable during the entire boating season. At the Summit 120 boats could be locked though in a day, with a large surplus of water.

Dr. Frank Cowan, whose interest in this scheme has never flagged, and whose efforts towards its successful prosecution have been largely instrumental in bringing it to public notice, took the floor and in a few remarks—half humorous, half serious—indicated the value which the connection would be to Maryland and Pennsylvania. The distance from Pittsburgh to Connellsville was sixty miles—say forty. Taking five miles on each side of the river, and you have an area of four hundred square miles, or 256,000 acres. Suppose the value of this land has increased in value one dollar per acre by the sure prospect of a water outlet, and you have $256,000 subscribed to the canal fund. Suppose the increase in value to be five dollars and $5,280,000 are already pledged to the building of this much needed improvement.

Hon. John Ritchie again spoke, congratulating the Convention on the result of the work of the Committee appointed in the morning, and promising his hearty support to the measures recommended.

The resolutions were then unanimously adopted, and the chair appointed the following Committee to carry out the recommendations contained therein: Hon. Montgomery Blair, Hon. George A. Pease, Hon. John Ritchie, Hon. Lloyd Lowndes, Hon. W. H. Hoffman, A. P. Gorman, Col. B. S. Heath, J. J. Hazlett, Gen. James G. Robert, Gen. Thomas Moore, Hon. P. Hamill, M. Bannon, W. W. McKeag, Judge A. E. Wilson, Frank Cowan, Gov. Henry D. Cooke, A. R. Shepherd, Wm. J. Murtaugh, James G. Barrett, James Harlan, Capt. N. J. Bigley, Chas. A. Dravo, G. M. Watkins, Gilmore Meredith, E. C. Pechin, Esq.

Hon. Patrick Hamill having presented his views on the subject of routes, giving the Mount Savage the preference, the Convention passed the following resolutions:

Resolved, That this Convention tenders its thanks to the Board of Trade of Cumberland for the hospitalities extended to the delegates while in this city.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Convention be tendered to the Pittsburgh, Washington and Baltimore Railroad for its courtesies in issuing tickets from Pittsburgh to Cumberland.

Resolved, That the gratitude of the Convention and all the friends of the enterprise here represented is due to Dr. Frank Cowan for the zeal and interest he has manifested in calling together this Convention, which has resulted in so much prospective benefit to the whole country.

On motion of Mr. Gorman the Convention adjourned to meet at the call of the President.

The results of the convention cannot but be of benefit. The interest now awakened in the very important measure which called together so many gentlemen of wealth and influence, is sufficient to insure its success, if such an issue be within the range of possibility. These gentlemen are thoroughly in earnest, and of their ability to carry out their purposes there can be no doubt.

There was a noticeable lack of attendance by the business men of Pittsburgh, who ought to be interested in the matter. This is doubtless owing to the fact that the importance of the meeting was not generally appreciated.

The press was very fully represented, the following papers sending reporters: The New York *Herald*, the New York *Times*, the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, the Baltimore *American*, the Baltimore *Gazette*, the Washington *National Republican*, the *American Manufacturer*, and the Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL, *Dispatch*, *Chronicle*, *Leader* and *Telegraph*.

The delegates and the newspaper representatives of the press were splendidly entertained while in the city by the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company and the Cumberland Board of Trade.

No more harmonious convention was ever held, nor one, we are sure, better satisfied with the arrangements made for its comfort and with the result of its deliberations.

Pennsylvania Taxation.

[From the Philadelphia Press, Sept. 11.]

The financial policy of Pennsylvania is a marvel to our sister States. From several distant sections we have recently had inquiries for an explanation of our successful financial management. Our admirably-sustained credit, our liberal charities, unsurpassed in their beneficence, and the rapid and steady reduction of our debt, with the tax-gatherer of the Commonwealth an entire stranger to our lands and homes, stagger belief in many of the Western States, where the landowners are just now apparently bent on the overthrow of all corporate interests. When it is remembered that during the eventful and exhausting six years of Gov. Curtin's administration all of our extraordinary expenditures were met, and the old debt largely reduced, while taxation upon our industry was steadily diminished, the wisdom that conceived and the fidelity that executed our financial policy are exceptional in the history of the States.

In 1863 the entire revenues of the State were $3,422,782. Of this sum, corporations paid $745,119; real and personal property, $1,733,401, and licenses, &c., the residue. Of the taxes, exclusive of corporations, Philadelphia and Allegheny paid $1,141,383; all other counties paid $1,586,295—equal to $3 04 to each taxable. But little more than one-fifth of our revenue was then derived from corporations, and more than one-half was from real and personal property, such as bonds and mortgages issued by individuals, household goods, live stock, and such other articles as were indispensable to all classes. During the session of 1866, Hon. William H. Kemble, then the Republican State Treasurer, made an official recommendation of the repeal of all tax on real estate, which at that time amounted to $1,600,000, and proposed, as a substitute, to equalize taxes upon the corporations, many of which were then paying out little into the Treasury. It was a bold, indeed a startling proposition, as there was not then a civilized State or country in the world that did not tax its lands and its homes. The very novelty of the proposed policy insured for it a critical examination and general discussion in and out of the Legislature. Many doubted the ability of the government to pay its expenses, maintain its credit, and reduce its debt by releasing our real estate taxes, but Treasurer Kemble pressed the passage of the bill and assumed the full responsibility of the measure. Great confidence was felt in his financial knowledge and in his ability to sustain any policy he should induce the State to adopt, and the bill passed both branches by a unanimous vote, and was promptly signed by Governor Curtin.

The operations of the policy have more than vindicated the wisdom of Mr. Kemble. Seven years have passed, and in the financial report for the last fiscal year we find our revenues swelled to $6,124,643. Of this sum our corporations paid $4,036,658, and the residue was mainly for collateral inheritance tax, licenses, &c. Our State debt, that had been reduced but little more than $2,000,000 during a period of twenty years, then stood at $37,471,662. On the 30th of November, 1872, it was reduced to $27,298,486—showing a reduction of over ten millions, or five times as much as had been paid during twenty years preceding the new policy. And this has been done in the face of unexampled expenditures for educational and charitable purposes. We have adopted the orphans of our fallen soldiers as the children of the Commonwealth, and clothed, fed and educated them. Our appropriation last year to that charity alone was $471,966. We have also doubled our appropriations to free schools, and paid nearly or quite $1,500,000 to war expenses, for which we have never been reimbursed. Such, in brief, are the fruits of the policy of relieving our real estate from taxation, and adopting an equitable and thorough system of taxation upon our vast and varied corporate interests.

It may be answered that we overtax our corporations; but it is not so, as a careful analysis of our taxes will show. The highest tax paid by any of our corporations is by our transportation companies, and those subject to both the capital-stock tax of three mills and the net-earnings tax of three per cent. A three per cent. tax on a six per cent. dividend stock is equal to a tax on the capital of one and eight-tenths mills. This added to the three-mill tax on capital stock makes a total tax of four and eight-tenths mills. Of these companies the Pennsylvania and the Reading Railroads are fair criterions. The Pennsylvania paid taxes last year amounting to $522,834, being equal to five and ninety-two one-hundredth mills of a direct tax upon its entire capital. The Reading paid $353,513, being equal to six mills on its entire capital. So complete and thorough is our system that the difference between these two companies is but 8-100 of a mill. Iron, coal, insurance and manufacturing companies pay four and eight-tenths mills, and railroads pay six mills. New York taxes her corporation stocks, bonds, &c., in the hands of the individual holder, and is entirely dependent upon the integrity of her taxpayers and tax collectors. Our State taxes this capital by a direct levy on the corporations, and we are paid full and prompt returns, while in New York honest men pay and others do not. We collect our taxes from corporations, and individuals are not looked after. New York levies taxes upon real estate and corporation capital in hands of individuals, but as real estate is the only taxable commodity that can be found by the assessor to any extent, the land bears the brunt of taxation, and speculative and productive capital escapes. The report of the State Controller of New York for last year, calls attention to the deficiency in the general fund, and suggests that, "if appropriations are kept within reasonable limits," a tax of 6⅜ mills on real or personal estate will meet the demands of the Commonwealth. The year before her tax rate was 5 79-120 mills, and there was a deficiency. The result was a general tax sale of lands at the State capital of 14,559 parcels of real estate. Two years ago a Tax Commission was appointed, and the result of its deliberations was a recommendation to adopt the "Pennsylvania system of taxation."

Such are the workings of our present complete and most successful tax system. It is the monument of liberal advancement that was reared by Republican rule upon the crumbling foundations of prejudice and illiberality which had chained our State hand and foot under Democratic dominion, and it is to-day a beacon light for the struggling States of the West, now in the throes of revolution on an issue between vast interests which must in the end prosper or decline together.

Extraordinary Sale of Cattle.

The most remarkable sale of cattle on record took place at New York Mills, three miles from Utica, N. Y., on the 10th inst. The herd was the property of Hon. Samuel Campbell, and consisted largely of the Duchess and Oxford breeds. The most famous breeders of this country were present, with others from Canada, England and Scotland. The origin of the herd was the purchase made by Mr. Samuel Thorne at the famous sale of Earl Ducie in England in 1853. The cattle passed through several hands, and in 1870 became the sole property of Mr. Campbell. Among the English breeders present were Lord Skelmersdale, representatives of Sir Curtis Lampson, Lord Dunmore, Earl Bective and a dozen others.

The Duchess family, headed by a three-year old bull, Second Duke of Oneida, came first in the sale, which began at 2 o'clock. He was no sooner presented than Lord Skelmersdale offered $10,000. This was quickly followed by offers of $11,000 and $12,000, and he was sold to Mr. Thomas J. Megibben of Cynthiana, Ky. Next came First Duchess of Oneida. The bidding started at $15,00 and quickly ran up to $30,000; after which bids of $100 more were made until she was sold to Lord Skelmersdale for $30,600. A yearling, Seventh Duchess of Oneida, was next offered. The bids started at $5,000 and quickly went up to $19,000, at which sum she was sold to Mr. A. J. Alexander of Kentucky. After her the Tenth Duchess of Geneva came into the ring. The bidding starting at $500, ran quickly up to $30,000, and then, by smaller bids, to $35,000, at which she was taken by Lord Bective, through Mr. Berwick. Several fine animals followed at high prices, some to cross the Atlantic. The culmination of the intense interest, however, was reached in the bidding for the Eighth Duchess of Geneva, which was sold to Mr. R. Pavin Davis, of Gloucestershire, England, for the unprecedented sum of $40,600. After this eleven cows of the Duchess family sold for $238,800, an average of over $21,700. Of these, six went to England at a cost of $147,100, and five remain here at a cost of $91,700. After the Duchess family came the Oxfords, then the other families, the bulls being brought in after all the cows were sold. There were in all 111 animals presented. The sum realized was $380,890.

SOME AMERICANS, who had been induced to go to British Columbia on the representation of an agent of that Province in San Francisco, publish in the Victoria paper a card denouncing the bad faith of the Provincial government in not making good its promises of free grants of land to actual settlers.

THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN COUNTRY.

A Journey from Pittsburgh to Colorado—Enchanting Scenery and Optical Illusions—Wonderful Springs of Colorado—The Ascent of Pike's Peak—The "Garden of the Gods"—A Graphic Description of the American Paradise.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COL., September 5, 1873.

This charming resort presents not only novelty of scenery and territory to the pleasure seeker or invalid, but the route over which the eastern tourist, to whom a prairie is a new feature, must traverse to reach the Rocky mountain climate, is interesting in the extreme. From Pittsburgh to Kansas City a kaleidoscopic landscape charms the eye and serves to dispel the tedium of the long journey; but only when fairly out on the plains does the real novelty of our wonderful country begin. Prairie dog villages are numerous along the line of the Kansas Pacific Railway and the inhabitants of these miniature "dugouts" are a cunning little vertibrate, who peer curiously at the iron horse, then scamper off to tell their neighbors all about it, very like our own Pennsylvania villagers—fond of a bit of gossip. Gophers (very like the prairie dog), jackass rabbits, larger than the common "bunny," cayotes, antelopes, buffaloes, prairie hens, and a vast number of birds and butterflies hovering over multitudes of flowers of every species, are part of this novel trip. Flowers we cultivate in our climate with the utmost care, grow here in the wildest profusion, rival our choicest exotics in hue and fragrance. The obliging porter of our Pullman car supplied us with camp chairs, and from the rear platform we were able to obtain a fine view of a stretch of grassy sea, bounded on all sides by the cloudless summer sky. The progress of the train revealed a series of rolling prairies in what seemed a level expanse, and the depression, in the face of the country became perceptible only when you felt the engine laboring up a heavy grade, then after a short breathing spell, as it were, rush down among a herd of buffaloes, or antelopes quietly grazing in the valley. For a few seconds, the startled animals would survey the train with surprised stares, then trot off briskly, and suddenly disappear into the earth seemingly, really hidden behind a hill, while the country seemed to the unpracticed eye so level that one could send a croquet ball "plum" against the line of sky beyond. So, as we steamed on toward "ye everlasting hills," the apparently dreary waste became a place of interest, and we found ourselves engaged in a continual game of hide and seek with the largest game out of Asia.

The peculiar atmosphere of the plains produces that most amazing optical delusion, the mirage. This singular phenomenon, described at length in books of Eastern travel, is occasionally seen on the plains of Kansas; and one afternoon, when sun, sky and atmosphere combined to produce it, we beheld it for fifty consecutive miles. On a tract so treeless that from sunrise to sunset your eye does not rest on larger "timber" than sage brush or cactus, the Fata Morgana creates its weird landscapes, like visions of the Arabian Nights, and you behold over against the line of earth and sky a stretch of cooling forest, with a blue ribbon of water at its feet. For fifty miles the ghost-like panorama came and went, as if shifted by fairy hands for the amusement of the passengers on our train, afloat on what seemed a petrified sea, with buffaloes for whales disporting among its green waves. But the grandest sight of all awaits you at the western limit of this land of wonders, and nothing can be more beautiful than the snow-clad peaks of the Rocky Mountains when the morning sun shines full upon them, transforming them into great banks of silvery clouds, and you gaze with awe upon what seems to your enchanted vision the entrance to the "Celestial City." As you approach Denver City you look from the car window and see seventy miles to the northward Long's Peak, every chasm in its rugged sides almost discernible in the sunlight, while a fleecy cloud envelopes its hoary head with a veil of gauze. The clearness of the atmosphere is truly wonderful, and may be estimated when I tell you that two hundred miles of snowy mountains can be seen by the naked eye, and tourists—knowing sons of Albion, too, at that—have started from the American Hotel, Denver, (the Delmonico of the West) for a morning walk to the foot hills of the range, thinking it but two or three miles, when by actual measurement the distance is twelve miles. This is very novel and very annoying to people who live in a comparative fog, for we found it difficult to obtain any correct information regarding distances, nobody being able to tell you exactly how far from anywhere to anywhere else. All falsehood is excused on the plea of "thin air," and the oriental looseness of statement and Asiatic hyperbole of expression which meets you at every question is truly bewildering.

The Denver and Rio Grande Railway (narrow gauge) is the medium through which you reach the Saratoga of the West, and the sensation of riding in the "play house" train of cars is unique, indeed. The route along the valley of Plum creek to the top of the divide between the Platte and Arkansas rivers is very picturesque, and that down the other side of the divide is simply beautiful. Over grassy slopes, between gigantic hills, past castellated rocks of white and red sandstone, recalling the ancient ruins of the Old World, on past natural monuments, groves of live oak, and irrigating canals, and we alight at Colorado Springs station, seventy-five miles south of Denver. Here again the thin air perpetrates a falsehood, and we find that the springs are really at "Manitou," five miles from the station. Our mode of transportation to this place was the old time stage-coach, and in due time we arrived at the springs proper. Manitou lies in the celebrated Ute Pass, from which El Paso county derives its name. The scenery here is magnificent. In the back ground rises Pike's Peak, 14,200 feet above the sea; to the left, about eight miles distant, towers Cheyenne mountain, whose canons are justly celebrated for the beauty and magnificence of their scenery; and on the right, three miles distant, is the beautiful "Garden of the Gods," of which more hereafter. Here also is the stream of the "Fountain qui Bouille," which comes dashing down the rugged clefts of the snow-covered mountains; it is spanned by a rustic bridge, built of mountain pine—a little further on two artistic arbors built over the basins in the rock from whence boils and seethes the delicious soda water, which is highly estimated for its medicinal qualities. These springs were first discovered by John C. Fremont in 1846. There are four of them; the chief spring, probably the richest mineral spring in the world, containing, as it does, over an ounce of medicated matter to every four gallons of water, is called the "Galen Spring." The chalybeate spring, whose waters resemble those of Pyrmont in Europe, is called the "Iron Ute;" the great spring is called in plain English the "Boiling Fountain" and the other called by the Indians the "Beast" from the fact that wild animals were wont to drink its waters to heal their diseases, is designated by the white inhabitant "Navajoe." Near the springs there is a comfortable bath house into which the water from the springs is conveyed in pipes. Prof. Thomas M. Drown, M. D. of Philadelphia, gives the following analysis of the Galen spring as compared with the Krahuchen spring at Ems and the Seltzer spring in Nassau, the two most celebrated springs in Europe:

	Krahuchen Spring.	Seltzer.	Galen.
Chloride of Sodium	27.25	51.68	36.69
Chloride of Potassium	....	0.85	10.01
Bi-carb of Soda	57.03	29.29	24.01
Sulphate of Soda	0.56	0.76	4.78
Bi-carb of Lime	6.65	8.00	15.62
Bi-carb of Magnesia	5.83	7.65	8.89
Bi-carb of Iron	0.67	0.29	....

There are two hotels here, the "Manitou" and the "Rustic," both well kept and generally filled with tourists and invalids who have come from all parts of the United Stated and Territories to test the virtue of the waters. The "Rustic," although the smaller house, is nearer the springs than the other, making it more desirable for invalids who are unable to walk far. Cameron's Cone, the nearest high peak, pierces the air in front of the "Rustic" ten thousand feet; and fourteen miles distant, yet seemingly so near that you are tempted to take a *siesta* in its cooling shadow, rises Pike's Peak, its summit covered with "eternal snows."

None of the guests at the Springs had made the ascent of this far-famed peak, deterred partly from a lack of strength, more by the reputed dangers and difficulties of the journey. But one gentleman, a broad shouldered Missourian, possessing unlimited acres of "blue grass," and a diseased liver, *almost* decided to accompany us when he heard we meant to make the ascent. I emphasize almost, for when the time actually arrived, he gracefully, though regretfully, acknowledged his inability to summon energy and courage sufficient to make the attempt, and instead watched us with a telescope as we climbed up the rugged sides of the mountain, feeling, no doubt, as if he was in the "Slough of Despond," while we toiled manfully up the "Delectable Mountains." The difficulties of the ascent are not exaggerated, but the dangers are, I think. And here let me digress to say a word of advice to any of our Eastern ladies who contemplate ascending any of the Rocky mountain peaks: First practice riding a pony over a Mansard roof, then up a steeple, and on no account to expect to ride any other way than astride, for the chief danger for lady tourists is in their riding skirts catching on projecting rocks and branches, and the unequal weight of the side saddle on the pony as he climbs an almost perpendicular height. At ten o'clock on a clear hot June night the hotel verandah, where all the guests had gathered to bid us farewell and wish us God speed, evidently deeming us fool hardy and rash. Our party consisted of a guide, two gentlemen and a lady. And now picture to yourself four ants clambering up a church spire and you have our party as they appeared to the crowd of the hotel just before we descended, for a time, into a deep canon ere we began the last ascent. A trail not more than two feet wide led us a cork-screw sort of a journey to the half way house—called half way with characteristic falsehood, for it is more than half way—where we rested and dined off of the excellent lunch our host in the sublunarian world had packed in our hamper. After examining a heap of frozen bed clothing thawing in the hot sun rays; we mounted and continued a gradual ascent for two miles through a forlorn stretch of fallen timber and bog, then up another seemingly interminable hill, steeper, if possible, than any before, until we arrived at the "timber line," where all vegetation, except mosses and tiny flowers ceases. Here we built two large bon-fires, fuel lying scattered plentifully in all directions, and prepared to pass the night. Before us rose the bleak and hoary summit of the mountain, from whose snowy fields came breezes colder far than we had longed for at mid-day, and beneath us lay the whole world outspread! For the first time, we doubted the spherical shape of our planet. Surely the vast plane down yonder stretched on and on *straight* to the rising sun, and but for the mystical vapors tinged with faint colors rising far at the horizon, we must see the Allegheny mountains, once so stupendous in our untraveled eyes, but now how infinitessimally small! We were in shadow as we sat in "solemn silence," and gazed spell-bound at the wondrous scene beneath. The sun had sunk behind the mountain, leaving the valley at the immediate base of the range in shadow, while the plains beyond glowed in a golden halo of sunshine. Here and there rose fantastic shadows, which grew taller and broader until the world below was covered with a misty pall and all nature was "tucked in" for the night. And still we sat in that awful solitude, feeling as Noah must have felt when "the waters went down from the face of the earth," fearing to move or speak, lest we break some mighty spell that had fallen on us. By and by the stars came out, just as they did at home, only they came nearer and were a thousand fold brighter, and made one think that heaven was not so very far off, after all. The guide now lariated our horses and advised us to try to sleep, as we needed all our strength for the morrow's climb. Spreading two blankets upon the dry ground close to the fire and in the shelter of a huge rock, we covered ourselves with five more—and nearly froze. No use in trying to sleep, so we lay awake imagining all sorts of weird fancies, fearing we knew not what, for the guide assured us that nothing would disturb us, for no wild beasts, save the mountain goat ever came so high; nor did any living thing approach our elevated couch but a huge eagle, which came sailing along the mountain side and darted to its eyrie in the cliff near us, and the half frozen gnats who had gathered in multitudes to be warmed at our genial fire. At three o'clock we rose from a fitful slumber and beheld faint rosy streaks of light down in the East. We never realized how fast old Sol "swung 'round the circle," until standing above him we waited for his coming, heralded by long amber colored rays that shot up into the sky like the Aurora Borealis, then a rosy hue spread all along the horizon and the king of day made his appearance—a great orange-colored blustering fellow, who stared at us as if he was wondering at our presumption in trespassing on his domain. After partaking of a refreshing cup of coffee and a biscuit we set out once more, this time on foot. Such a climb! If any skeptic is at all doubtful of the Darwinian theory, let him at once be convinced of our antediluvian ancestry, or else try to scale Pike's Peak. Again we were the victims of that delusive thin air, and found that what we had thought a twenty minutes' stiff climb was a tortuous ascent of five hours and a half. It seemed as if we never should reach the summit; indeed, it receded as we approached—receded until piqued (I did not mean to perpetrate that weak pun) at our petinacity, it waited in calm disdain. Rocks ahead of us that looked medium sized changed to insurmountable cliffs as we approached, and fissures widened to yawning gorges. On we toiled over gigantic blocks of red sandstone that threatened to crush us every moment, they seemed so insecurely supported by the shaly earth; anon creeping cautiously over fields of frozen snow, stopping every ten steps to rest and breathe—on, up, up to the region of everlasting snow, where the flowerets dwindle to minute miniatures of their species below. And now we have reached the most difficult part of our journey where the rocks seem overhanging and you feel as if the slightest breeze would waft you into the clouds and eternity. Your breath leaves you oftener than is convenient for the exertion of the moment, the snow gets harder and more difficult to crunch your heels into it, and just before you reach the summit you cross a narrow ledge of rock, on one side is the almost perpendicular declivity you have surmounted, and on the other a horrible abyss three thousand feet straight down—down to China for aught we can tell in this strange land. Not a single blade of vegetation brightens this dreadful chasm whose perpendicular sides seem forever slipping downward, and you close your eyes with a dizzy sense of horror and crouch behind a rock to lose the terrible sight. Words cannot describe the strange sensation that seizes one as they gaze into this abyss, and with what a sigh of relief you sink exhausted upon the rocky surface of the summit a few steps farther on! All the danger and difficulty is forgotten in the magnificent scene that greets our vision on all sides. To our surprise we found what had seemed a peak an area of one hundred and sixty acres—rocky, to be sure, but ample enough to keep us from slipping off into the clouds—when below we had feared there would not be standing room for four. We found no difficulty in respiration, and were quite comfortable—as comfortable as summer clothing and a temperature of 10 degrees could make us. Through the mist, like the shadow of a mountain, rose Spanish Peaks one hundred miles distant; and we were told by the guide that on a clear day the mountains in Montana and New Mexico were clearly discernible. While we stood there, awed by the grandeur of the scene, a lark came soaring downward, singing as it came. Where had it been, think you? or is it possible that our feathered songsters have kin in the celestial bodies? Beneath us some three thousand feet to the right lay Pike's Peak lake shimmering in the sunlight, eleven thousand feet above sea level. It is a placid sheet of water, thirty acres in extent, whose shores are covered with a wild growth of underbrush and fallen timber. Down on the plains, far to the left, we saw a black worm crawl slowly eastward—a worm with a white ribbon of smoke streaming back from its head, and to our intensest amazement found we were looking at a train of cars on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, not less than one hundred miles distant! I assure my skeptical readers that the *air* has nothing whatever to do with this assertion, which four people, and three of them reliable citizens of reliable old Pennsylvania, are willing to vouch for. At last we bade adieu to the grandest view it had ever been our fortune to behold, and leaving a memento in the shape of a sleeve button to the Peak of Pike, we began the descent to the terrestrial regions. Here let me add that if a "cast iron back with a hinge is good for gardening purposes" (I forget whether or no this is one of Horace Greeley's axioms) cast steel knees would most admirably serve the purpose of descending Pike's Peak. It was as difficult to get away from the peak as it had been to attain it, and after four hours toilsome descent we looked back and found that deceptive old hoary head, but a few rods distant, seeming to deride our vain efforts to leave his enchanted realm. But we toiled on footsore and weary, and like that valiant army of "forty thousand men" marched down the hill in triumph though we wore only then experiencing the real difficulties of the trip to Pikes Peak.

When we arrived at the hotel, we were enthusiastically welcomed by our fellow guests, who greeted us as if we had been on a voyage to the moon instead of only to her suburbs. Our friend of the blue grass region heartily regretted that he had not had "spunk enough to go where a lady ventured" and I think will never forget his 'radical' Northern friend, who twitted him for his want of energy, and courage rather unmercifully, I confess.

As grand, though not as overwhelmingly so as Pike's Peak, is the beautiful "Garden of the Gods." Here we met a modern Demosthenes, who did not possess the perseverence of his illustrious prototype. He told us it was a "s-t-i-f-f h-a-l-f m-m m-ile" to the smaller garden, and we walked until not only the half mile, but our limbs, were stiff, and then turned back and procuring a carriage and guide, drove *eight* miles through one of the most wonderful spots on earth. The gate, or causeway, is formed of two gigantic masses of red sandstone, ranging from two hundred to three hundred feet in height. Looking through the entrance from the outside, you see the dark green foliage and curious monuments in the basin forming the garden, with Pike's Peak in the background. The huge rock on the right is called "Echo Rock," and is two hundred feet high; near the ground a narrow aperture leads to a chamber twenty feet high, where the slightest tone is echoed with wonderful effect. Through the massive rock on the left runs a narrow gallery to the top, three hundred feet from the ground, from whence a fine view of the garden can be obtained. Near the gate, and just in front of Echo rock, are two curiously formed rocks, representing a mammoth couchant lion, and a sphynx—and the resemblance is not lessened as you approach. Indeed the vast tract of five hundred acres comprising the garden is filled with strangely natural figures, obelisks, truncated columns with ferruginous caps, all carved and fashioned by nature's own sculptor. One large mass has with singular appropriateness been named the "Ruins of Montezuma's Temple," and it requires no great stretch of imagination to trace the remains of a gorgeous temple of ancient time. Another rock "on edge"—everything in this singular country seems inverted—represents a perfect seal holding confidential tete-a-tete with a gigantic toad, while a sarcastic featured antediluvian is listening to the twaddle that disgusted him in the pre-Adamic ages. Beyond this garden the valley narrows into a canon called Glen Eyrie, from the fact of an eagle's nest built in a cleft rock several hundred feet from the ground. In this lovely glen General Palmer, President of the D. & R. G. R. R., has built a unique residence. At the entrance of the glen stands an artistically built rustic lodge, and one could well sigh for such a lodge in the wilderness. A fine drive through an avenue of cottonwood trees leads to the upper part of the canon. As you approach the chateau on the right you see three isolated sandstone pillars, the highest one hundred and twenty-seven feet high, eight feet at the base and fourteen feet at the top, forming what our guide very appropriately, if not very elegantly, termed, "An upended obelisk." Where the walls of the canon narrow to a mere fissure, through which the clear melted snow water comes dashing over rock and fern, a large, smooth bowl has been worn by the water, and is inappropriately called "The Devil's Punch Bowl," when it should be rechristened the "Naiad's Bath," to be in perfect harmony with the rest of this beautiful forest work.

These are but a tithe of the beauties of nature to be seen at Colorado Springs and vicinity, and to the eastern pleasure seeker who has wearied of the sameness of Long Branch, Saratoga and our numerous eastern resorts—all delightful spots for those not possessed with the spirit of adventure—I would say: If you want novelty of scenery, magnificence of mountain, singularity of atmosphere—"in point of fact," (as cousin Phœnix would say) something entirely new—"go west." S. E. B.

CANAL BOAT OF THE FUTURE.

The Best Solution of the Cheap Transportation Question—Colonel Roberts' Last Invention—Trial of the "Still Water Witch."

[From the Titusville Herald, 13th.]

Colonel Roberts's experimental steam tug, "Still Water Witch," successfully tried its skill and power on Wednesday morning in the waters of the mill race, between Washington and Franklin streets. This little craft was built to compete for the prize of $100,000 offered by the State of New York to any inventor who should produce a steam craft that could be propelled at the rate of five miles an hour on the Erie canal without injuring the banks.

A good many inventors have tried to produce such results, but thus far without success, as the action of both screw and paddle wheels, which all, we believe, have heretofore used, raises so much swell that the banks are washed away to a considerable extent. The theory of Colonel Roberts is that if you can propel a boat without a wheel of any sort, there can be no more agitation of the water in which it runs than is produced by drawing with horses at the same rate of speed. And it is this idea which he has endeavored to practically demonstrate in the little craft under notice. It has neither screw nor paddle wheels, and yet when its little three-horse power machinery was set in motion Wednesday, and the lines cast off, she moved from her moorings "like a thing of life," making a speed of five miles an hour, against a current running a mile an hour, which speed we are condident would have been materially increased, had she been afloat on a sheet of water large enough to have allowed her to have got under way. On reversing the engine the boat answered the reverse, as well as any sidewheel or propeller. At the point where the experiment was tried there is only 190 feet of race-way clear of bridges, and yet, including both starting and stopping, the distance was run in less than fifty seconds. It is obvious that this can be no fair test of the speed of this craft.

And now as to the mode of propulsion. Amidships is a tubular boiler and a three-horse power engine, the whole weighing 2,600 pounds. The engine is simply a double action pump, resting on a hollow bedplate or box about four feet long. At each end of this hollow bed-plate there is a double-acting valve, so worked with connecting rods that when one of the valves toward the bow of the boat is open, the corresponding one toward the stern is shut, and *vice versa*. Connecting with this hollow bed-plate or box, are square receiving and discharging sluices. Now it is apparent that when the engine is at work a constant stream of water is being received through the forward sluice way and discharged through the rear one at the stern. And it is also clear that the deeper down the boat is loaded the more power will be given to the water discharged to send her through the water, and consequently the less agitation will there be on the surface. Of course, with such a superficial experiment as that yesterday, the question of whether Colonel Roberts has solved the problem of steam navigation or not cannot be deemed settled; but we can safely say he has made a very long step towards it. The principle is certainly a very novel one, and if it shall prove successful when applied on a more extended scale, it will place our townsman among the benefactors of his times.

Canal transportation has always been cheaper than any other, even with horse power; but how much more even this can be cheapened when the constantly wearing out and tired horse is discarded, and his place filled by the untiring steam engine, can be judged some what by the liberal premium of $100,000 offered by the State of New York to the inventor who shall solve the problem of steam navigation on her great canal. The trial is to take place between Syracuse and Utica, and all competitors are required to report at the former place on or before the 14th of October. It will be a matter worth rejoicing over if the little craft, "Still Water Witch," invented by a Titusville inventor and built by Titusville mechanics, should carry off the prize.

LIST OF PATENTS

To Citizens of Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia.

The following list of patents, issued from the United States Patent Office for the week ending September 11, 1873, is furnished for the COMMERCIAL from the office of J. McC. Perkins & Co., Counselors-at-Law and Solicitors for American and Foreign Patents, No. 513 Seventh street, Washington, D. C.:

PENNSYLVANIA.

Circuit Closer for Railway Signalling Apparatus—H. W. Spang, Reading.
Table Hinge—E. C. Brisner, Middletown.
Car Coupling—J. Hiers, West Manayunk.
Apple Butter Stirrer—G. W. Collins, West Lebanon.
Rolling Mill—A. Wood, Jr., Conshohocken.
Thill Coupling—B. R. Rapp, West Chester.
Check Runner—J. Haggerty, Corry.
Water Wheel—E. Hackett, Ulysses.
Pump Bracket—S. Selden and O. R. Hanchett, Erie.
Griddle—S. Kennedy, Allegheny City.
Sawing Machine—J. Eachus, Coatesville.

OHIO.

Rein Guide for Vehicles—A. D. Smith, Grafton.
Boring Machine—J. Strickler, Columbiana.
Washing Machine—H. H. Marcar and S. Mehaffey, Cambridge.
Steam Whistle—O. Kromer, Sandusky.
Fire Place—W. M. Kepler, Cincinnati.
Steam Engine—J. H. Strehli, Cincinnati.
Car Coupling—E. N. Gifford, Cleveland.
Washing Machine—T. F. Kiff, Cincinnati.
Harvester—P. F. Hodges, Massillon.
Grain Binder—J. Waddington, New Philadelphia.
Wire Fence—G. Lakins, East Norwalk, and L. N. Lakins, Toledo.
Pulley Block—G. A. Ford, Cleveland.
Flue Casing for Forge Chimneys—H. S. Wilcox, Nevada.
Harvester Rake—J. Augspurger, Trenton.
Combined Fender and Ash Sifter—W. C. Dobbins, Zanesville.
Hoe—J. H. Gould, Rutland.
Pump—E. G. Russell, Ravenna.
Furrowing Machine—W. H. Rutledge, Hamilton.
Device for Dressing Saw Teeth—W. Rowe, Westerville.
Car Coupling—J. Crist, Tiffin.
Gauged Butter Cutter and Lifter—T. E. Colbrunn, Cleveland.

RE-ISSUES.

Knitting Machine—W. A. Tangeman, Lockland.

METHODISM.

Closing Proceedings of the Erie Conference of the M. E. Church at Brookville—List of Appointments for the Year—Great Success of the Sale of Lots—Over $10,000 Worth Disposed of—Opening of Court and Another Crowd—Judge Gordon Serenaded—Personal, &c., &c.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

BROOKVILLE, PA., September 9, 1873.

This morning the Erie Conference closed its session, and now the iron horse is rapidly bearing to their homes its members, who, for the past week, have honored Brookville with their presence.

Every person who visited the Conference rooms was impressed with the dignified and intelligent appearance of those in attendance; indeed, it would be hard to find a finer looking set of men than those composing this august body. The majority of its members are in the prime of life, but a few old veterans, still full of vigor and love for the cause of their Master, are found in its ranks. Bishop Haven presided with a great deal of dignity, and dispatched the business of the Conference with a vigor of action and clear perception of the questions brought before him, that showed a great amount of executive ability. This was Bishop Haven's first appearance before the Erie Conference, and his pleasant address and social manner has won for him the respect and admiration of all who have heard him. In selecting Bishop Haven for the high office which he holds, we think the mantle of Episcopacy has been fittingly bestowed.

On Sunday morning, we started, at what we thought an unusually early hour, for the Methodist Church, but only succeeded in getting as far as the door, so densely was every portion of the church packed. Finding it impossible to gain ingress here, we started for Nicholson Hall, but hearing that it was also full, we turned our steps towards the beautiful edifice where the Presbyterian congregation worship, and where we were fortunate enough to obtain a seat. This church was also well filled, Rev. Moses Hill, D. D., officiated. His text was from those beautiful words of our Savior, "Come unto me all that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest." The Doctor is a gentleman of commanding presence—a fine talker, and his sermon was one replete with sound practical truths, delivered in an impressive and effective manner. Dr. Hill was at one time presiding elder of this district, and the people were all glad to hear his voice from the sacred desk once more.

At the M. E. Church Bishop Haven delivered, just what the people expected, a first class sermon, rendered in his easy, pleasant and forcible style. The sermon was followed by the ordination of Deacons. In the afternoon Dr. Nelson, of the New York Book Concern, preached a very able sermon, followed by ordination of elders. In the evening the anniversary of the Freedman's Aid Society took place in the M. E. Church. The opening address was made by Professor J. F. Edwards, who stated the object of the meeting in a short, pithy and forcible manner. He was followed by Dr. Rust, Corresponding Secretary of the Society, who gave a very interesting history of the working of the society in the South. The closing address was by Bishop Haven, who spoke eloquently in behalf of the poor freedmen of our country. In his description of their situation and of what the society is doing for them, the Bishop made some very happy hits. The meeting was a very interesting one, and the church remained crowded until the close of the exercises; we only noticed two or three leave the house, and they were of that class who yet believe the colored man devoid of manhood and intellect, and who feel aggrieved that he has been endowed with the rights of a human being.

The other pulpits of the place were filled with prominent men of the Conference, and all the sermons are spoken of in terms of praise by those who heard them.

The sermon of Rev. R. A. Carrothers, which he delivered in the Presbyterian church, is spoken of by those who were so fortunate as to hear it, as an able and practical discourse, full of the originality so characteristic of the speaker. Rev. Mr. Carruthers is well known throughout the entire length and breadth of the Erie Conference as one of its most profound thinkers and soundest theologians. His sermon was one that could not fail to leave its impress upon his hearers.

On Monday afternoon memorial services in relation to those ministers who had "fought the good fight" and gone to their reward, were held, and some eloquent tributes were paid to their memory, as was also the case with respect to the wives of several of the ministers, who within the year have also passed "over there."

Among the visitors at Conference we noticed Dr. Vernon, who so acceptably fills the pulpit of Christ Church in your city; Dr. Horner, of the Book Concern; Rev. Mr. Gray, and others whose names we do not now recollect. Your special correspondent who is quite a favorite with the people of Brookville, we also noticed at the reporters' desk taking notes for the COMMERCIAL. May his shadow never grow less.

This morning Conference convened in the M. E. Church, and after finishing up the business of the session, appointing Erie as the next place of meeting, closed with prayer, and the benediction, pronounced by the Bishop, after which the appointments were read by the Bishop. We noticed a good deal of nervousness manifested by many of the ministers before their names were reached, and though some few were evidently disappointed as to the places assigned them, yet, on the whole, there seemed to be a cheerful acquiescence to the decree of the Bishop and his cabinet.

The people with one accord are loud in their praise of the ministers who have been sojourning among us, and it is amusing to hear each party trying to impress the fact that the particular preachers who stopped with them were the very best and nicest men in the whole Conference. Indeed, the entertaining of the Conference has been a season of enjoyment to their entertainers, and we hope that our guests will carry away as good an impression as they have left behind them.

We inclose a copy of the appointments:

This afternoon the sale of lots down near the depot, advertised in the COMMERCIAL, commenced, and the competition was quite lively, prices ranging from seventy-five to eight hundred dollars per lot, the sale of to-day aggregating over ten thousand dollars. This shows plainly that Brookville is growing in importance, and that capitalists know where to invest their money. The train this afternoon brought quite a large excursion party from Pittsburgh, headed by the Great Western Brass Band, which, while we write, is serenading our future Supreme Judge, Hon. Isaac G. Gordon, at his residence.

Although the adjournment of Conference this morning took hundreds of persons away, Court is in session, and this evening our town is crowded with strangers; our hotels are filled to their utmost capacity, and still they come.

The supply of lager beer and kindred spirits must have failed lately, as the drunken rowdyism that was so prevalent a few weeks since seems to have entirely disappeared, and very few drunken persons are noticeable. One of the members of Conference, in speaking of this town, informed us that he had not seen a single drunken man while in Brookville. We hope this state of things will continue.

Quite a number of our young ladies will this week enter, as pupils, that noble institution of learning, of which Pittsburgh may well be proud. We refer, of course, to the Pittsburgh Female College. We wish them a pleasant time in the acquisition of knowledge, and trust they will all return to us covered with scholastic honors.

We are glad to see the familiar and pleasant face of our friend, Gen. Harry White, who is here in attendance at Court.

We omitted mention of the fact that one of the last acts of conference previous to adjournment was to pass a resolution of thanks to the officers of the Allegheny Valley Railroad for the kindness and courtesy extended to them. We who know Col. Phillips and his subordinates know that courtesy is one of their marked characteristics and a common characteristic of the management of the road.

RUSTIC.

The Appointments.

AKRON DISTRICT—JOHN TRIBBY, P. E.

Akron—First Church, W. W. Ramsey; Second Church, J. Greer. Ravenna—G. W. Gray. Cuyahoga Falls—G. W. Gray. Kent—J. H. Starratt. Pleasant Valley and Morgadore—H. N. Steadman. Peninsula—S. B. Torry. Twinsburg and Hudson—H. Henderson. Talmage and Brimfield—W. W. Painter. Rootstown and Randolph—J. O'Neal. Edinburg and Atwater—George Elliott. Charlestown—A. T. Copeland. Windham—D. W. Chandler. Deerfield—J. B. Hammond. Braceville—Corwin Wilson. Canfield—W. J. Wilson. Ellsworth and Berlin—G. P. Preston. Nelson—E. A. Simons. Garrettsville and Hiram—John Brown. Warren—W. F. Day. Niles—G. Dunmire. West Farmington—C. T. Kingsbury. Bloomfield and Bristol—H. Webb. Winsor and Mesopotamia—T. J. Baker. Orwell and Colebrook—G. W. Anderson. Williamsfield—T. B. Tait. Gustavus and Kinsman—P. W. Sherwood. Cortland—E. H. Prosser. Greensburg—J. J. Excell. Vienna—J. B. Corey. Brookfield—J. E. Johnson. Hartford—J. S. Card. Mineral Ridge—J. McLean. Southampton—J. H. Meek. Jackson—J. G. Hawkins.

BROOKVILLE DISTRICT—J. R. LYON, P. E.

Brookville, R. B. Boyd; Brockwayville, L. D. Merrill; Corsica, J. C. Rhodes; Luthersburg, D. W. Wampler; Clarion, O. M. Sackett; Troy, C. Wilson; Perrysville, J. M. Groves; Washington, J. W. Martin; Punxsutawney, M. Miller; Putneyville, M. L. Eshbaugh; Warsaw, Wm. M. Taylor; Rimersburg, J. M. Zielie; Curllsville, C. C. Hunt; Callensburgh, J. N. Glover; Reynoldsville, R. Peate; Shippenville, E. R. Knapp; New Bethlehem, J. B. Leedom; Clarington, S. L. Wilkinson; E. Hull, Agent American Bible Society and member of Perrysville Quarterly Conference.

CLEVELAND DISTRICT—D. C. OSBORNE, P. E.

Cleveland—First Church, H. Baker, Jr.; Erie Street, J. C. Sullivan; Scoville Avenue and Kingsley Chapel, B. Excell, M. Hill; Waring Street, J. H. Tagg; Broadway, E. S. Gillett; Newburgh, A. S. Dobbs. East Cleveland—D. Latshaw, S. Gregg. Nottingham and Glenville—T. D. Blinn. Willoughby—R. H. Hulburt. Mentor—R. D. Watts. Painesville—I. S. Yeomans. Perry—D. Vizener. Madison—A. W. Arundel. Unionville—A. Fouts, sup. Mayfield—J. B. Goodrich. Geneva—E. J. L. Baker. Saybrook—M. Williams. Grand River—C. W. Darrow, Thompson and Concord—B. C. Warner, W. H. Hascall. Montville and Hamden—H. Hunsker. Chardon—J. H. Dewart. Huntsburg and Claridon—S. Collier. Chagrin Falls—N. H. Holmes. Bainbridge—A. Falkner. Warrensville—H. Kellogg. Kirkland and Munson—To be supplied by Joseph Woolley. Kingsville—George W. Staples. Ashtabula—J. D. Morton. East Ashtabula—D. Smith. Conneaut—R. F. Keeler. Bedford and Northfield—John Beetham. Burton—J. W. Snyder. Troy—J. K. Shaffer. Richmond—P. O'Connor. Morgan—H. N. Stearns. Kelloggsville—J. B. Grover. Lenox—O. S. St. John. Jefferson—D. Rowland. L. T. Kirk, President Willoughby College; member of Willoughby Quarterly Conference. A. Norton, Agent American Bible Society; member of Quarterly Conference of First Church, Cleveland. S. Gregg, Chaplain of Western Seamen's Friend Society, and member of East Quarterly Conference.

ERIE DISTRICT—R. M. WARREN, P. E.

Erie—First Church, A. Wheeler; Simpson Chapel, E. H. Yingling; Tenth street, R. A. Caruthers. Wesleyville—J. Akers. Green—Z. W. Shaddock. North East—W. F. Wilson. McKean—J. O. Osborne. Fairview—A. C. Tebbitts. Girard—J. H. Herron. Wattsburg—J. A. Kummer. Greenfield and Mina—A. Bashline. Asbury and Wayne—J. W. Jones. Springfield—W. A. Clark. Albion—S. M. Clark. Lockport—S. Hurd. Fredonia—R. F. Randolph. Dunkirk—D. S. Steadman. Mayville—R. A. Scott. Portland—H. W. Leslie. Delanti—M. Smith. Cattaraugus—P. D. Bourland. Perrysburg—James Shields. Dayton—W. H. Haven. Hamlet—T. G. McCreary. Forestville—A. H. Seeley. Sheridan—E. D. McCreary. Silver Creek—J. M. Bray. Irving—P. Burroughs. Westfield—J. C. Scofield. Summit and Linden—L. J. Bennett. Repley—J. E. Chapin. Arkwright—C. Redent. Compton and Ashes—Supplied by J. W. Hill. James Tredaburg, Professor of Normal School, member of Fredonia Quarterly Conference.

FRANKLIN DISTRICT—J. LESLIE, P. E.

Franklin—O. L. Mead. Reno—R. S. Borland. Oil City—J. G. Townsend. South Oil City—R. M. Bear. Shaw Farm. Plummer—L. F. Merritt. Petroleum Center—T. Graham. Fagundus. Hickory—J. L. Mecklin. Fairview—W. Hollister. Greece City—B. F. Delo. Petrolia—To be supplied by G. J. Squier. Parker's—R. N. Stubbs. Brady's Bend—S. Winger. Emlinton. Bend—J. Moore. Rockland—J. Kernick. St. Petersburg—J. F. Stocker. President—D. C. Plannett. Tionesta—J. Lusher.

MEADVILLE DISTRICT—W. P. BIGNELL, P. E.

First Church—W. W. Wythe. State street—J. S. Albertson. Seagerstown, G. H. Brown. Townville—J. Eckels. Cochranton—J. Abbott. Cooperstown—O. Babcock. Sunville, J. K. Adams. Greenville—O. G. McIntire. Salem—J. A. Hume. Sheakleyville—J. E. Perry. Evansburg—P. Fair. Conneautville—L. D. Darling. Spring—J. D. Wright. Hamonsburg—J. Flower. Rockville—R. C. Smith. Mill Village—J. W. Blaisdell. Linesville—C. W. Foulke. Espyville—A. R. Rich. Jamestown—A. S. Goodrich. New Lebanon—R. Beatty. Waterloo—H. M. Chamberlain. Fredonia—A. H. Kinney. Union—A. Van Camp. Waterford—G. W. Chesbrough. Edenboro—B. F. Wald. S. Marvin and A. B. Hyde, Professors in Allegheny College, and members of the First Church Quarterly Conference.

JAMESTOWN DISTRICT—N. NORTON, P. E.

Jamestown—D. M. Stever. Ashville and Busti—J. W. Davis. Sugar Grove—J. P. Hicks. Pine Grove and Farmington—F. A. Archibald. Kinzua—J. Garnett. Sheffield and Kane—S. S. Burton. Ridgway and Wilcox—W. Martin. Warren—A. J. Merchant. Youngsville and Irvington—J. T. Hill. Garland—S. Fiddler. Corry—W. H. Mossman. Spartansburg—Thomas Burrows. Centerville—J. W. Wilson. Titusville—A. N. Craft. Pleasantville—A. J. Lindsey. Enterprise and Shamburg—M. V. Stone. Tidioute—Frank Brown. Frewsburg—W. A. Reno. Randolph—A. H. Domer. East Randolph—A. L. Kellogg. Sinclairville—H. H. Moore. Panama and Grant Station—T. P. Warner. Ellington—P. W. Scofield. Leon—W. L. Riley. Little V. and Salamanca—E. Brown. North Harmony and Ebenezer—R. Pratt. Sherman—W. H. Wilson. Clymer—D. H. Snowden. Columbus and N. Corry—A. A. Horton. Cherry Creek—A. Wilder. Ellory—W. Rice. Cherry Grove Mission—To be supplied. Jamestown and S. G. Swedish Mission—H. Olson.

NEW CASTLE DISTRICT—J. T. LYTLE, P. E.

New Castle—G. W. Maltby. Youngstown—J. Peate. New Castle Circuit—L. E. Beardsley. Niles and Liberty—T. Guy. Mt. Jackson—W. Branfield. Mahoningtown—J. W. Crawford. Lowell—N. Morris. New Wilmington—C. R. Walters. Harrisville and Centerville—J. M. Foster. Mercer—F. H. Beck. Hendersonville—H. C. Smith. North Washington—J. Crum. Clintonville—C. Peters. Poland—J. Graham. Middlesex—G. W. Clarke. Sharon—L. W. Day. Sharpsville—J. H. Merchant. Greenwood—L. Wick. Hubbard—W. Sampson. Wheatland—J. H. Vance. Harlansburg and Mt. Pleasant—J. L. Stratton. Charleston—J. K. Mendenhall. Clarksville—J. Perry. Wampum—E. F. Edmunds.

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STATE NEWS.

An amateur "shootist" in Scranton, fired off his pistol at the side of a big house, but missed it, and managed to hit Mrs. Fred. Sehr in the arm. The wound is painful but not dangerous. The ball passed within an inch of the head of an infant which Mrs. Sehr was holding in her arms at the time.

The Reading company controls 180 coal collieries.

In Leidy township, Clinton county, the other day, a Mrs. Arnold shot and killed a deer which weighed 140 pounds.

Immense quantities of iron ore continue to come down the Cumberland Valley Railroad for the furnaces in Dauphin, Lebanon, Lancaster, Berks and other counties.

The Lancaster *Intelligencer* says that, as far as ascertained, the deficit in the account of Lloyd, late cashier of the First National bank, of Wrightsville, amounts to something over $31,000, for which the bank has real and personal property amounting to about $5,000, transferred by him and the surety on his cashier's bonds, $10,000, which would still leave the bank minus over $16,000. The examination has been careful and minute, covering a period of five years or more, at the commencement of which is evidence of Mr. Lloyd's first steps in ruinous speculations.

The Middletown, Dauphin county, Furniture Manufacturing Company employ now forty hands, and will soon increase the force to one hundred.

Chester county has a "Housekeepers' Sociable." The members hold meetings, and instead of talking about their neighbors, discuss such matters as "how can grass stains be removed from linen?" "how to make good jelly," "how to cook a beefsteak," &c.

Considerable speculation has been had recently, in regard to the wholesale destruction of fish in the canal at Harrisburg, many attributing the circumstance to lime being thrown into the water. Gentlemen versed in these matters state that the transparent, light-green color of the water in the canal is caused by the pumping out of the mines along Wiconisco creek, above Millersburg. The fish in the Wiconisco have long since been killed from this cause, and if the volume of water in the above stream were full at present, as it is during the spring freshets, the same fatality would attend the fisheries in the Susquehanna river. Numbers of fine fish—suckers and the white fish of the soft varieties—can every day be seen, floating down the canal, killed by the impurities in the water.

The annual reunion of the Society of the Roundheads, (100th P. V.,) will be held at Harlansburg, Lawrence county, Pa., on the 17th of September, next. A full attendance of the members and friends of the regiment is desired, and an enjoyable time may be anticipated. Rev. R. Audley Browne, D. D., will be the orator of the day.

John Adams, of Shirley township, Huntingdon county, fell dead on Saturday last while gathering some pears in the orchard. He had his usual health and went to the orchard to get a basket of pears. A short time afterwards he was found dead under the pear tree, with the basket by his side full of pears. Mr. A. was about 83 years old, and an unusually stout man for his age; was an Irishman by birth, but has been a citizen of the county for over forty years, and has raised a large and respectable family. His aged companion still survives him. Five years ago his son John was killed by lightning on an adjoining farm.

Warren is much excited over the probable termination of the land suit now contested in Court for the third time, between the Irvine and Biddle heirs and Buck and Noble. There is a large amount at stake and a precedent to be established. Nearly fifty years ago certain portions of this tract was entered upon the list as unseated and sold for taxes. This land is situate across the river at Tidioute. There were two hundred acres upon which there had been some improvements, and, as the law demanded at that time, positive surveys made at the time of sale to protect adjoining tracts, it is claimed by one party that such survey was made. This party brought from the west a man who swears he was with the surveyor when the lines were made and points out the witness tree. Several other surveyors are brought forward to prove there was no such survey. The witness tree was found and with a surface smooth and unbroken. Still the western man insists that was the tree and that the tree was marked. At last this tree was opened, and singularly enough inside was found the traces of the axe that cannot be controverted. This tree has long hidden valuable evidence.

On Wednesday, Mr. John Miller, of Warsaw township, Jefferson county, while riding on a wagon at home on the farm, fell from the vehicle, one of the wheels passing over his head and fracturing his skull, death ensuing from his injuries. Mr. Miller was an aged man, and for some time was suffering from an aberation of the mind.

Hon. A. C. Harmer has not purchased a half interest in the Philadelphia *Press*, as stated a few days ago.

Clearfield had a $10,000 fire on the 11th inst. A warehouse and ten or twelve stables were destroyed.

The Lancaster *Examiner* says: Two extensive ore deposits were recently discovered at Quarryville this county, which are now being developed, and proving to be valuable. One of them is on the property of Daniel Lefevre, which has been leased to Benj. and Henry Whitmore, who are now taking out and shipping about ten tons per day. The other mine is on the property of Jacob Myers, which a company has leased and operations are being carried on under the superintendence of Leander T. Hensel. This company expect to take out a large quantity of ore when once in full operation.

The Athens *Gleaner*, after a suspension of several months, has been revived by its publisher, Charles T. Huston, Esq.

"The Noble Order of Hottentots" is a secret organization just springing into existence in different parts of the State. It is surmised it is an off-shoot or something akin to the defunct order of the "Sons of Malta."

Iron ore has been discovered in the mountain on the south side of the river, opposite Williamsport.

During August permits were granted for 840 new buildings and alterations in Philadelphia. Of these there were 453 two story dwellings and 198 three story dwellings.

Fifteen ocean steamers were in the port of Philadelphia on Saturday last, against two at the same date last year. No other place in the United States can show as rapid an increase of commercial facilities within the present year as Philadelphia.

It is rumored that Rev. Mr. Chichester, of the Second Presbyterian church, Altoona, has received an $8,000 call from a St. Louis congregation.

A narrow-guage railroad is being located from Broad street, Altoona, up Mill Run to the coal fields.

Titusville will probably be lighted with petroleum gas by the 1st of December.

Mr. Henry Graby, of South Annville township, Lebanon county, has a Bible in his possession bearing the date of the year 1591; also, a deed from King George, of England, signed in the year 1772. He also has several vendue papers, dated in the year 1762.

A house owner, on Walnut street, Lebanon, was working at his porch, on Monday, when it somehow fell, and striking his child broke both its jaws.

Mr. John M. Carson, formerly of the Philadelphia *Post*, has entered upon an editorial position on the Washington *Republican*.

Two thousand six hundred and fifty-six summer visitors was the total number that put in an appearance at the Mountain House, Cresson, during the present season. The manager of this summer resort announces that he will close the establishment on the 18th inst.

Joseph Shrink has been fined for fishing with a net in a Mifflin county creek.

The Daily Third Sand is the name of a small sheet printed at Greene City, Butler county, Pa.

A disease has broken out among the cows of Lancaster county, the symptoms of which are similar to those of the epizooty. It has proven fatal in a number of cases.

The New Castle and Franklin Railroad is completed to within five miles of Mercer, and is being lengthened at the rate of half a mile per day.

Mrs. Arthur Morgan, aged thirty-seven, fell dead in the street in Scranton on the 9th inst. Heart disease was the cause.

A vein of coal has been discovered near the Pigeon Hills, Adams county, on the farm of Henry Miller.

The State Treasury.

The Democratic press of this State, as well as of New York, are incessantly talking about the "plundered State Treasury of Pennsylvania." They talk as if Mr. Mackey and the Sinking Fund Commissioners had robbed the State of millions, and were keeping it up from day to day—pocketing the public funds as fast as they are received. Of course, all this is done for the purpose of reflecting upon the Republican party of our State, and to aid the Democracy in the ensuing campaign. Now, we respectfully suggest, that the Democratic press, just for a change, abandon the policy of indulging in mere empty charges, and get at something substantial. Let them point out when, by whom, and to what amount, the Treasury has been "plundered." Let them show that a single dollar of the people's money has not been accounted for, or is not accounted for now, and their charges would have some weight. The most bitter opponent of Mr. Mackey cannot truthfully assert nor show that he has not managed the Treasury in accordance with the letter and spirit of the law; he has satisfactorily accounted for every dollar of the money in the Treasury. If the public money has not been economically expended, it was because the Legislature made extravagant appropriations, for which Mr. Mackey is not to be held accountable. That the State Treasury has been "plundered," or that the public funds are unaccounted for, even to the extent of a dollar, at this time, as is so flippantly charged by the Democracy, is utterly false, and those who make the charges cannot establish the truth of what they say. Mere assertions in regard to the management of the State Treasury will not answer any longer. If the Democracy have any *facts* to substantiate their charges, out with them at once, or stand confessed falsifiers.—*Scranton Republican.*

A NEW photo-process, announced by an English photographer, consists in sensitizing gelatin by means of bromide of silver. The mixture is applied warm to the glass plate, and the picture may be taken with the plate either wet or dry. The time of exposure is the same as for ordinary wet collodion plates. The alkaline pyro developer is used, the picture making its appearance rapidly, with any required degree of intensity. This process, it is thought, promises to compete sharply with the ordinary collodion process.

OF THE 956 cotton manufactories in the United States, 191 are in Massachusetts, 139 in Rhode Island, 188 in Pennsylvania, 111 in Connecticut, and 81 in New York, aggregating 667, or more than two-thirds of the whole. New Jersey has 27, New Hampshire 36, Maine 29, Maryland 24, North Carolina 23, Georgia 34 and Tennessee 23.

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1873.

THE Iron Association held a meeting Wednesday, and after considerable discussion it was resolved not to make any change in the present card rates.

THE Nail Association met Wednesday and advanced the prices of nails 12½ cents per keg, all round. The meeting was largely attended. The market indicates a further advance. The new card rates will be found in to-day's COMMERCIAL.

QUITE a number of Democratic papers are now engaged in bringing WILKES BOOTH, the assassin of President LINCOLN, to life again—probably with the ultimate view of placing him before the country as the Bourbon candidate for the Presidency.

REPORTS from the agricultural districts of the country state that, generally speaking, the farmers are in a much better condition, financially, than they have been before in years. Is it not about time for the Granges to begin to check their complaints—or turn them in other directions?

TENNESSEE is rapidly becoming Republicanized. She has just placed herself fairly in line with educational progress, by inaugurating a free common school system, born of her own experience and the best thought of those of her citizens who have devoted themselves to removing that ignorance which is the nursing-mother of Democracy.

A DEMOCRATIC contemporary which would seem to be desirous of abolishing the Ninth Commandment, complains that Senator MORTON, in his recent speech at Dayton, Ohio, "lost his temper and permitted himself to accuse Judge THURMAN of lying." And *proved* it too—that paper should have added; for therein is contained the pith and pungency of the whole matter.

THE Missouri *Republican*—which originated the 'possum policy of last fall—considers the most singular and conclusive symptom of the dying condition of the Democracy, to be the violent and pains-taking efforts of some of the organs to *prove* that it is *still* alive. Numerous interesting examples of this laborious supererogation are daily furnished by the *Post*.

THEY are just beginning to find each other out. The "Liberal" papers are vieing with each other as to which can say the most evil of the Democratic party; while the organs of the latter, in turn, are ransacking the whole vocabulary of disgust and contempt for terms in which to express their feelings with regard to their late political bed-fellows. Let the unveiling proceed.

A BOURBON sheet published out West has an article on the "Approach of the Millennium." This would certainly indicate the final and irrevocable overthrow of the party one of whose organs that paper is; since we are told on excellent authority that the dawn of that better day is to be ushered in by the binding of the Devil in chains for a thousand years.

HERE is a hint which may possibly be of service to the Democracy. A recent writer on Japan states that the people of that country make no distinction between moral and mental science, and very little between ethics and etiquette. To them education is morals. A cultured man is, in their view, of necessity a moral man. Perhaps, if the great educational need of Democracy in this country were supplied, the fulfilment of the other want might in course of time follow.

THE New York *World* is now undertaking to reconstruct the Democratic party on a free trade basis; its efforts in that direction being seconded with much frank courageousness by the platform-makers of the party out West. In this State they do not dare go so far; their exhibitions of valor being thus far limited to creeping in the rear of their braver and more virile fellows, and timidly pronouncing their destructive purposes to be "sound in principle."

WE FEAR that, in one particular at least, the Chicago *Times* does the Pittsburgh *Post* injustice. Either this, or it labors under a grave misapprehension. The *Times* evidently considers the *Post* to be a "Protectionist" paper; whereas the fact is that it "heartily and cordially" indorses the Wilkesbarre manifesto, which in its turn heartily and cordially indorsed the platform of the Ohio Free-Traders as "sound in principle." How, then, can the *Post* be a "Protectionist" paper? It is to be hoped the *Times* will observe the necessity of making an *amende honorable*.

"NEVER," enjoins an old Jamaica proverb, "make the goat trustee for the breadnut tree." A liberal paraphrase of this pithy injunction, as applied to Pennsylvania interests, would read thus: Never make the men who publicly indorse the free-trade Democratic platform of Ohio as "sound in principle," political trustees for the countless industries and activities which, under the fostering influence of our protective policy, have given and are still giving wealth and prosperity to our State. Nor will the people do so.

THE New York *Tribune* plaintively inquires "what is to be said of the men who are morally incapable of obeying the injunction which comes in a physical sense from the policeman—the order to move on?" Well; we should advise them to enroll themselves among the Democracy—if, that is to say, they are desirous of having the company of other miserables. At least, the Democratic party is the most popular institution of which we have cognizance, for the reception of such incurables.

"We think Longstreet about the meanest of all who held command in the Confederate army"—*Post*.

When General LONGSTREET surrendered his arms, he surrendered, with them, the secession ideas and doctrines out of which the rebellion grew, and on which the South relied for justification. He has since deported himself quietly, orderly, and as becomes a citizen who recognizes the paramount authority of the National government. In the estimation of the *Post* this would seem to be a heinous offense. Possibly JEFF DAVIS's course is more to its liking.

THE last end of Democracy in Ohio threatens to be worse than the first. Only about four weeks of the canvass remain, and the prospects of the party are every day becoming more sombre and gloomy. Last year the party was defeated by upwards of thirty-seven thousand votes, and this year the Republican majority bids fair to be considerably heavier. The vital earnestness—the sense of individual responsibility—which characterizes the action of our political friends in that State, should everywhere be rivaled by the Republican voters of Pennsylvania. It is time for them to don the harness.

THE *Nation* thinks the Democracy will presently learn "that their old name and their old organization is about as useful to them as a convict's striped clothing would be in an application for a bank clerkship." The *Nation* fails to probe the heart of the matter. The trouble with Democracy is not external but internal; not in incidentals, but in essentials. Disguise its outward appearance as it may, it cannot escape itself. "Which way"—soliloquized SATAN once—"shall I fly?"

"Which way I fly is hell, myself am hell;
And in the lower depths, a lower deep,
Still threat'ning to devour me, opens wide,
To which the hell I suffer seems a heaven."

CAREY, the "horny-handed" blatherskite, who recently told the British people he was for abolishing all custom houses and inaugurating absolute free trade, is making Democratic speeches in the strong protection districts of Ohio. The papers of that State, however, do not chronicle many conversions under his ministrations. Possibly he might meet with better luck in Pennsylvania. Suppose the Wilkesbarre platform builders, who believe the free trade resolutions of the Ohio Bourbons to be "sound in principle," were to invite him to set forth the necessity of repealing the existing tariff laws, before the people of the manufacturing strongholds of our own Commonwealth?

THE rebel General WADE HAMPTON, with other rebel officers and their Democratic Northern allies, have persistently accused the Union soldiery of wantonly plundering and firing the City of Columbia, South Carolina, after it had surrendered to them. General SHERMAN has now set this slander at rest by presenting an array of incontrovertible facts, which prove that the rebel cavalry, just before leaving the city, were guilty of the very outrages which the Union soldiers are accused of. The case may now be looked upon as definitely settled. The principal importance of the evidence adduced lies in the fact that it completely absolves the United States government from all pecuniary responsibility to foreign owners of the burned property. Several millions of dollars were at stake.

A RURAL Kentucky paper of the Bourbon persuasion, in speaking of a successful agricultural fair lately held by the colored people of its county, at which nearly two thousand dollars was distributed in premiums, naively adds: "The whites felt too poor to attempt a fair this year." The unconscious flavor of satire which inheres in this remark is absolutely delicious. Here is a people whom that paper and others of its class have always despised and contemned as beings of an inferior order, setting examples of creative energy, enterprise and thrift, to the very persons who have maligned and persecuted them; while these latter, notwithstanding the manifold advantages, material and otherwise, which they possess, are compelled to acknowledge themselves outstripped in progress by those whom they lately held as chattels.

PARTIES IN FRANCE.

In France political discussion and agitation are as lively as ever while the antagonistic parties seem more uncertain than ever respecting the outcome of their exertions and the tendency of events. M. JOHN LEMOINNE, the most influential of the repulican journalists who lately denounced the folly and violence of his party, and at last appeared to renounce its fellowship in favor of a monarchical alliance, has written another article in which he expresses dissatisfaction with the declarations of the Duke of CHAMBORD. In thus writing M. LEMOINNE is the spokesman of the many Frenchmen who, in despair of order and peace under a republic, would be willing to accept HENRY the Fifth, if HENRY the Fifth would pledge himself to maintain the rights and liberties of the people as established since the Revolution. So much was for a time believed to have been promised preliminary to the alleged reconciliation between the Duke of CHAMBORD and the Count of PARIS. But at present all is again uncertainty, it being confidently denied that the former has made even the smallest concession in favor of popular liberty or popular prejudices. In response to the suggestion that such concessions were necessary and expected, the Duke is now represented to have said:

"I am not a candidate for royalty, but I am a principle of government. If France desires the government which I represent, and which is the only government I can give her, then I am at her command, and I am willing to treat with the Assembly at Versailles, which is the legal organ of the nation. If, on the contrary, France desires merely a monarchy of circumstance, destined to legalize revolutionary tendencies and to oppose to them a temporary dike which the next generation will overthrow, it is useless to call me. I well know that I have unpopular principles, but those principles are my strength, my reason of existence, and I can not enter into a fundamental covenant with what I consider as error, as the cause of the derangement of France."

Clearly enough with a prince who thus looks at himself and his destiny it is simply impossible for either Orleanists or the most moderate Republicans to make any stipulations upon which reliance may be safely placed. HENRY the Fifth is resolved to retain his purely fictitious title, unless he can secure recognition as an absolute monarch, as a King by right divine.

A good deal of what M. LEMOINNE, in the dispatch contained in the COMMERCIAL of yesterday, calls "the ambiguity of the situation" is the result of the course pursued by President MACMAHON. To cunning people naked simplicity herself often appears in the garb of their distinguishing trait, and the direct, manly and upright bearing of the Marshal has all the effect of consummate shrewdness in puzzling and confounding the political wirepullers by whom he is surrounded.

The monarchists do not allow him for a day to forget that he occupies a position like that of General MONCK, that by a word he may if he pleases save France from the degredation of republican rule, and that they confidently regard him as in full sympathy with their plots and plans, and ready when the time shall arrive to execute them. The President on the other hand, says little or nothing, quietly does his duty and exercises only the power placed in his hands by the Assembly. And the Republicans cannot help seeing that if he meditates other designs, and intends to restore monarchy in disregard of the popular will he is by his conduct preparing a great surprise. Thus it is certain that he has not only refused to countenance the attempt to effect a fusion of Legitimists and Orleanists but has declared that, in view of the divided state of the nation and of the danger to the public peace involved in the scheme, he would resign his office rather than take part at present in such a restoration. As to the *role* of General MONCK assigned him by the monarchists, MACMAHON probably knows English history well enough to be aware that, in restoring CHARLES II., to the throne of his ancestors, General MONCK merely fulfilled the popular will. In the Republican journals the monarchists are pungently reminded that when they invoke the memory of the famous English general and call on their President to imitate him, they propose nothing less than the dissolution of the Versailles Assembly by military force and the proclamation of general elections to ascertain the real wishes of the nation. And the Republicans entertain no doubt that the outcome of such proceedings would be the selection of a National Assembly overwhelmingly Republican in sentiment, which would speedily give the monarchical party its quietus.

A GREAT EVIL AND ITS REMEDY.

Comparatively few persons have any notion of the aggregate suffering endured by immigrants of various nationalities on the way between their homes in the old world and their homes in this country. On shipboard they are often at the mercy of brutal captains and mates, who treat them as if they were brutes; and the imperfect provisions for the comfort of immigrant passengers made by shipowners have long been a matter of common notoriety. Thus, in consequence of insufficient room, insufficient and bad food, and cruel treatment on the part of skippers and their subordinates, the entire time of the voyage is frequently a prolonged season of suffering to thousands of people, many of them too ignorant of the world or else too poor either to find or even to seek redress for the wrongs they have endured. These wrongs are not committed exclusively on shipboard. In their railway journeys from the coast to the interior immigrants are often oppressed in the most reckless manner. Not knowing a word of English, not able to comprehend anything said to them, they have no alternative but to submit to whatever treatment they may receive from the coarse and arbitrary functionaries who sometimes run the trains to which they are consigned. How cruel the tender mercies of those sublime dignitaries often is no reader needs to be informed. For years the subject has been talked about on both sides of the Atlantic, and various measures of relief have been proposed, but nothing effectual has yet been done to remedy the evil. President GRANT has from the first taken a lively interest in the matter, and has repeatedly referred to it in his messages, and at length the Washington government has devised a plan from which if carried out the best results may be expected. In brief, this plan contemplates the *conclusion of treaties* with the great sea-faring powers for the appointment of agents for the protection of immigrants at sea. Upon every vessel conveying three hundred or more persons, one of these agents shall be placed in the recognized character of a protector of the passengers, authorized to mediate between them and the captain of the ship and to defend their rights and interests. It is farther proposed that in this country the railway companies shall be legally compelled to forward the immigrant trains as expeditiously as the regular trains, instead of consulting their own convenience as at present. Overcrowding to be forbidden also. Another feature of the plan provides for the indemnification of immigrants by railway companies for injuries sustained through the recklessness of employees. At present where immigrants are concerned such injuries are never compensated. How should a poor Swede or German, just arrived in the country and with no settled home, compel a railway company to do him justice? With a fixed penalty of, say $5,000 for a definite injury, and with a government agent to make the collection and pay it over to the injured person or his or her family, the case would be different. Let us trust that Congress will adopt the plan.

THE Pittsburgh *Post* is respectfully informed that the COMMERCIAL—not being afflicted with any of the numerous ailments from which that paper suffers—is neither "stupid" nor "disingenuous." Referring to our recent exposure of its ludicrously abortive attempts to dispute the statements made by Southern papers of its own political stripe concerning the material prosperity of Louisiana and South Carolina, it coolly says:

"The position of the COMMERCIAL is simply this: If the people are prosperous in money matters—if they have plenty of work and plenty of money, all questions of the right of self-government are mere nonsense."

This is a deliberate misrepresentation of "the position of the COMMERCIAL." Does the *Post* mean to assert that the constituted Republican authorities of South Carolina and Louisiana were not duly and legally elected by a majority of the people of those States? Does it possess sufficient hardihood to indorse the recently discovered astounding frauds of McENERY and his gang in Louisiana, or to intimate that the colored voters of South Carolina, who compose the bulk of the Republican party there, are not entitled to the right of suffrage? If this is not the meaning of its otherwise vapid verbosity, in the name of specificality what is?

Vicksburg nurse girls have taken to racing with carriages, and having recently adopted the hurdle system, several babies have been killed.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 16, 1873.

Financial Condition of the Pittsburgh, Washington and Baltimore Railroad.

The Mayor of Baltimore has just informed the City Council that so early as the 13th of June last he received a communication from Mendes Cohen, Esq., President of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company, now styled the Pittsburgh, Washington and Baltimore Railroad Company, informing him that the said company would be unable to pay the interest on its second mortgage bonds, held by the City of Baltimore, due on the 1st day of July, 1873, and soliciting the indulgence of the city. It appears that when the five million dollars mortgage was created, the company thought it would be enough to liquidate the floating debt and finish the construction and equipment of the road. The indebtedness was, however, found to be larger than appeared upon the books, and the cost of the completion and restoration of the road far exceeded the estimates of the engineers. Moreover, the severity of the past winter, while largely decreasing the revenue, added greatly to the expense of maintaining and operating the road. The company, therefore, finds itself embarrassed by a floating indebtedness of more than three and a half millions, with less than two and a half millions of second mortgage bonds available for its liquidation. The company states that it has not paid, either to corporation or individuals, any portion of the interest due on the bonds.

The California Elections.

Interested politicians here continue to figure up the complexion of the new California Legislature, with reference to the selection of United States Senator. The general conclusion is that it will be impossible to draw party lines with any degree of strictness between Booth and Casserly. It cannot as yet be said who has the best show.

Gov. Kellogg of Louisiana

is now North with several of his associates in the State government. One of the principal objects of his visit is said to be an endeavor to secure the aid of Hon. Thos. Scott in certain large railroad enterprises designed to promote the property and develop the resources of Louisiana.

Preparations of Voters.

The citizens of Pennsylvania who are in government employ here are already making their arrangements to go home to vote next month.

The Appointment of Mr. Shepherd Governor of the District of Columbia—Approval of the Action of the President—Old Time Notions—An American Koenigsstuhl—A Capital and Not an Agency—Letter of Resignation of Gov. Cooke—The President's Reply—Approval of the Course of the Board of Public Works—Circular Letters for Information Respecting Steam Boiler Explosions.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 15, 1873.

The action of the President in appointing Alexander R. Shepherd Governor of the District of Columbia, to succeed Henry D. Cooke resigned, is admitted by all to have been the wisest selection that could have been made in view of the peculiar circumstances of the case.

Though the city was originally laid out on a scale adequate to the necessities of a metropolis of more than half a million inhabitants, the crude ideas entertained by subsequent statesmen respecting the political status of the Federal territory and city were adverse to any expenditure other than to establish here a simple place of meeting for the representatives of the States—a sort of central agency, where the President and Executive offices might be stationed, and where Congress might come once a year or oftener, as the exigencies of the times required to transact the business entrusted to them by the Constitution, mainly to pass laws, appropriate money, levy taxes, declare war, ratify treaties and confirm nominations. On the left bank of the historic Rhine, below the ruins of the feudal castle of Marxburg, is the village of Rhense, the oldest town on the river. Immediately below, on the very brink of the stream, and apart from the habitations of men, is still to be seen the famous though rude rostrum or temple known as the Koenigsstuhl. It consists of stone seats within a small circular wall, and overhead entirely open to the air. Here, in the early ages, the German electors assembled to deliberate upon the affairs of the empire, to perform acts for the common good, to make treaties, and to nominate or depose the Emperors. Washington for a long series of years was viewed in the light of the Koenigsstuhl of the United States. More mature thought, however, and the accession of a party national in its character and broad in its views, has at last brought the people to look upon Washington as the political metropolis of the United States. This enlightened view is recent, dating no farther back than 1861. It was not till 1870, however, but three years ago, that Congress placed the city in its real attitude as a Territory, with a form of government suited to its size and importance.

With this new state of affairs has come improvement worthy of the greatness of the Republic of forty millions of people. Much has been said in malice or ignorance about the steps which are now being taken to make the city habitable, but not a property holder would have the improvements removed for twice what they cost him. Outside of this, however, there has unquestionably been a lack of judgment and discretion with regard to the character or location of the work done. The improvements have been under the Board of Public Works, of which Mr. Shepherd was the Vice President and leading mind. For the President to have appointed any one but Mr. Shepherd would have been equivalent to a condemnation of the Board. Mr. Shepherd is now Governor, and as such he exercises the real power and bears the full responsibility of his course whether right or wrong.

The following letter of resignation of Mr. Cooke and reply of the President is important, as indicating the approval of the course of the Governor and Board of Public Works by the President of the United States:

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, September 10, 1873.

His Excellency U. S. Grant, President:

DEAR SIR: I beg to tender my resignation of the office of Governor of the District of Columbia, to take effect on Saturday next, the 13th inst.

I am urged to this action by the fact that the combined demands from my private business and my public duties have been so exacting that I am no longer able to meet both or either of these demands as thoroughly as I could wish. Yet it has been my sincere purpose so to administer the government of the District as best to promote the welfare of the people of all classes, and to advance the national capital to that position which it ought to occupy as the seat of the national government.

This purpose has been ably seconded by the other officers of the District government, and especially by the Vice President of the Board of Public Works and my other associates of the Board, whose energy, courage and comprehensive judgment have achieved such brilliant results.

I have also to thank you, Mr. President, for the unvarying confidence you have reposed in me, and for the substantial encouragement and support you have given to me and my associates in the affairs of the District.

With sentiments of great regard and sincere respect, your obedient servant. H. D. COOKE.

To this letter the President replied as follows:

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Sept. 12, 1873.

DEAR SIR: Your letter of resignation of the office of Governor of the Territory of the District of Columbia is received, and it is with regret that I accept it. You being the first Governor of the District of Columbia since the present form of civil administration has been applied to it, I am aware of the labor you have been called on to perform in organizing and systematizing new forms and modes of administration; and also how zealously and ably you have performed those duties.

Under your administration of the affairs of the Territorial government of the District of Columbia, assisted as you have been by able and energetic subordinates, the National capital has advanced towards what it should be with a rapidity that astonishes and pleases every one who has been away from it for a few years and returns.

If your successors in the office give the satisfaction you have, property owners in the District of Columbia, the people at large, and all who have an interest in the nation's capital will have reason to congratulate themselves on the new form of government given to them. Yours, truly,

U. S. GRANT.

Hon. H. D. Cooke, Governor Territory D. C.

The letter of the President will go far toward simplifying the discussion which is inevitable in Congress at its next session respecting the affairs of the District of Columbia.

The Experimental Boiler Commission before adjournment a few days ago agreed upon the forms of special and general circular letter to be sent to scientists and engineers of superior ability and to engineers respectively. The following are copies:

FORM OF SPECIAL LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 11, 1873.

DEAR SIR: The Commission appointed to conduct experiments in regard to the cause or causes of steam boiler explosions, and if possible, to discover some means by which greater safety may be secured in the management and operation of steam boilers, are very desirous of making such experiments and so conducting them as will best secure these ends.

Knowing that this general subject is one to which you have given much thought and attention, they would respectfully request your co-operation with them by giving any facts, information or suggestions as to the most important experiments and best mode of conducting them.

The Board conceive that the following comprise all the theories of steam boiler explosions now held by scientists and engineers, and it is their desire to make such experiments as will establish either their truth or fallacy:

First. Explosions caused by the gradual increase of steam pressure.

Second. Those caused by low water and overheating of the plates of the boiler.

Third. Those caused by deposit of sediment or incrustation on the inner surface exposed to fire.

Fourth. Those caused by the generation of explosive gasses within the boiler.

Fifth. Those caused by electrical action.

Sixth. Those caused by the percussive action of the water in case of rupture of boiler in the steam chamber.—Cark and Coburn theory.

Seventh. Those caused by the water being deprived of its air.

Eighth. Those caused by the spheroidal condition of the water.

Ninth. Those caused by the repulsion of the water from the fire surfaces or plates.

It is also their desire, by a course of proper experiments, to determine the best form, construction and dimensions of safety-valves, so that they may be what their name denotes, and operate automatically so to relieve the boiler that it will be impossible, so long as the valve remains unobstructed, to explode or burst a boiler by gradual accumulation of steam when in ordinary use.

You will confer a great favor upon the Commission by communicating your views upon these various theories and upon the proper mode of testing them; also upon any matters relating directly or indirectly to the duties imposed upon the Commission by the act of Congress under which they have been appointed.

Please address your communication to the undersigned.

Yours, very respectfully,

———

President Explosion Boiler Committee.

FORM OF GENERAL LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 11, 1873.

To ———:

At a meeting of the Commission appointed by the United States government to inquire into the causes of steam boiler explosions, held at Washington, it was resolved to issue a call upon those who may be conversant with facts bearing upon said subject to forward such information to the Commission.

The following will probably cover most of the opinions and theories entertained by scientists and engineers on the subject:

First. Explosions caused by the gradual increase of steam pressure.

Second. Those caused by low water and overheating of the plates of the boiler.

Third. Those caused by deposit of sediment or incrustation on the inner surfaces exposed to the fire.

Fourth. Those caused by the generation of explosive gasses within the boiler.

Fifth. Those caused by electrical action.

Sixth. Those caused by the percussive action of the water in case of rupture of boiler in the steam chamber. Clark and Colburn theory.

Seventh. Those caused by the water being deprived of its air.

Eighth. Those caused by the spheroidal condition of the water.

Ninth. Those caused by the repulsion of the water from the fire surfaces or plates.

As it is the purpose of this Commission to institute experiments to test the truth or fallacy of these various theories they would be pleased to receive any communications you may see proper to favor them with upon the subject, and will give them earnest attention, as it is their desire to bring to bear upon this important question all the experience or data, and any suggestions that will give light in aid of the solution of the same.

All communications to be addressed to
GEORGE W. TAYLOR,
Secretary U. S. Experimental Commission,
Treasury Department,
Washington, D. C.

These letters will be sent to persons suggested by the members of the Commission.

DEB. R. K.

THE cranberry crop of Wisconsin promises a very large yield this year. Advices from that quarter state that some large and productive marshes heretofore inacessible have been opened up this year by the building of railroads so that the crops can be nearly all gathered. The yield in Massachusetts and other Eastern States is also reported to be much larger than usual.

FIRE IN CHICAGO.

Two Hundred Houses Destroyed—Great Excitement Among All Classes—People Removing their Household Goods—Loss from $250,000 to $300,000.

CHICAGO, September 19.—A fire started in the hay depot of the Burlington and Quincy Railroad, corner of Newbury avenue and the railroad track, in the West Division, and is burning in a northeast direction, having already passed diagonally across same four blocks to a point about one and a half miles distant in a straight line from the Court House in the center of the city. The locality where it originated is built up almost entirely with wooden buildings, mainly dwellings of the smaller class, and the fire must have already inflicted a great amount of damage upon the families living in that quarter, many of whom are of the poorer class. There is continued excitement among all classes of people. The locality of the fire and the direction of the wind presenting nearly the same conditions as those of the great fire of two years since. Many people living in the line of the fire are packing up their household possessions and removing to greater safety. The point where the fire started is about half a mile nearly due south from the point where the great fire of October, 1871, originated.

4:40 P. M.—The fire broke out about three o'clock in the lumber district, near the corner of Seventeenth and Halsted streets, and has been burning ever since with the greatest fury, having spread over at this hour a distance of nearly a mile. The wind is blowing a gale from the southwest and carrying burning brands a long distance in advance of the fire. The entire fire department is on the ground and doing everything possible to stay the advance of the flames. There is considerable excitement among the people.

A late dispatch says: The fire is finally under control, and notwithstanding the strong wind blowing from the southwest, no other danger is apprehended. The people who, when the excitement was at the highest, moved their goods from their houses several blocks away, are now moving back. The loss in the aggregate is quite light for the space burned over not above two hundred houses having been destoyed. The loss to the poor people rendered homeless, however, is severe. The prairie westward of the fire is covered with household goods.

THE LATEST.

The total loss by the fire this afternoon is estimated at $250,000 to $300,000. Total number of buildings destroyed is placed at sixty-four only, one of which, the packing house of Richard M. Otner & Co. was of brick, the rest being wooden tenements from one to three stories high, occupied mainly as residences and stores or shops and residences combined. The fire originated as stated in a former dispatch, in the large wood shed used by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and Northwestern Railroad Companies, for storage and transfer of hay and situated on the corner of Newburry avenue and the railroad track, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets. One end of this shed was open and the fire caught from a spark which flew into it from a passing train. Almost before an alarm could be sounded the entire shed with its inflammable contents, was a mass of flames, there being at the time a stiff breeze from the southwest. The first engine had scarcely arrived on the ground before the fire had spread to a row of wooden houses on the north and from them to the buildings on the east side of Halsted street. A second alarm was now struck and soon after a third, which rallied to the scene the entire fire department, which was soon at work with a courage and energy which challenged the admiration of every one. In the meantime the streets in the line of the fire literally swarming with people, burdened with every variety of household goods, rushing to places of safety. Vacant lots west of Halsted street were soon covered with furniture, bedding, clothing, &c., which the fleeing inhabitants of the doomed dwellings had managed to save. Intense excitement prevailed in the neighborhood and many people, living several blocks from the line of fire, began to pack up and move their portable property.

The dry goods firm of Field, Leiter & Co., and Farwell, so soon as they heard of the extent of the fire sent all their trucks and teams to the spot and placed them at the disposal of those whose homes were threatened, and were all soon employed in removing those who feared the fire would overtake them to seek safety in flight. The omnibuses belonging to Ragon & Company's lines were also sent to the relief of those who desired to leave the dangerous neighborhood. Owing to the magnificent work of the fire department, however, the removal of many proved unnecessary, and at Mitchell street the flames were stopped in their progress northward, while its spread in the westerly direction was stayed on the west side of Halsted street. The east line had not at any time crossed Newberry avenue, and the track of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad formed its southern boundary.

There more fortunate neighbors opened their doors to the homeless women and children, and no one will be permitted to suffer. It is impossible at this writing to give any detailed statement of individual losses. They are, however, divided among so many people that, with few exceptions, no person loses over thirty thousand dollars. Seligman Heilbroun, manufacturer of and dealer in furniture, 58 Halsted street, loses $27,000, covered by insurance. The loss by the burning of the hay depot, in which the fire started, can't be ascertained, but is not probably over $10,000. One freight car standing on the track of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad was burned.

Several casualties occurred during the progress of the fire. The Assistant Fire Marshal was severely burned about the face and hands by a shower of blazing brands that fell upon him from one of the houses. Frank Rowe, foreman of the Hook and Ladder Company, was severely bruised and hurt by falling timbers. Immense crowds of people rushed to the vicinity of the fire when the general alarm was struck, and the excitement was very great, many fearing a repetition of the terrible calamity of October, 1871 down town. The wildest rumors prevailed and people two miles distant from the fire shared in the panic of those of the immediate neighborhood. This excitement and alarm was scarcely to be wondered at, as it has been stated the wind was blowing a half gale from the southwest, changing after the fire had been under headway half an hour to nearly due south, while directly in the line of the flames stood thickly the same kind of dwellings which two years ago formed the line that led the firery tempest to the destruction of the city. The insurance offices were thronged with applicants for policies, but the agents generally felt impelled to put their customers off until to-morrow. The excitement and anxiety soon extended to the country, many telegrams having been sent by persons here to friends out of town, and the demand for news came from every quarter. There are a number of engines still playing on portions of the ruins and watching persons in the burnt district to see that there shall be no fresh outbreak. The excitement appears to have entirely subsided and the streets are unusually quiet.

THE YELLOW FEVER.

Its Prevalence in Memphis—Citizens Fleeing from the Town—Position of Affairs at Shreveport.

MEMPHIS, September 16.—There is no abatement in the yellow fever, though its ravages are almost exclusively confined to Pinch, or the northwestern portion of the city adjacent to the mouth of Wolf river, where it first appeared. It is impossibble to obtain reliable data in regard to the mortality, but it is evident there is no decrease in the death rate. The city authorities to-day took the first step towards meeting the exigency of the occasion, the whole street force being put to work distributing coal tar and burning it in the infected quarter. The white citizens met and reorganized the Howard Association, with A. D. Landstaff as President. The Association will to-morrow open an office and be prepared to furnish nurses and relief to all who apply. The exodus from the city continues. The physicians are advising all that can to leave, and trains in all directions are crowded. Reports are circulated through the country in regard to the number dying, but it is safe to say that since the disease has appeared the number of deaths from all causes has not reached twenty on any one day, and since the flight of terror stricken ones there is less excitement than during the prevalence of the cholera.

NEW ORLEANS, September 16.—The Western Union Telegraph Company made arrangements with Pike, Bro. & Co., bankers, of this city, who have a branch house at Shreveport, to transfer free of charge all moneys received for the Shreveport sufferers. The following telegraphic correspondence explains itself:

PHILADELPHIA, September 16, 1873.

D. Flanery, Superintendent, New Orleans:

A meeting will be held in Philadelphia to-morrow in aid of the Shreveport sufferers. I have promises to transfer money subscription by telegraph without charge. There is an earnest feeling of sympathy and an intense desire to extent substantial aid, is anything more than money needed?

[Signed] D. H. BOLES, Superintendent.

NEW ORLEANS, September 16.

D. H. Boles, Superintendent, Philadelphia:

Nothing but money needed. Apothecaries, physicians, and above all nurses the chief wants, and these are being supplied by the New Orleans Howards, who rely upon contributions here and elsewhere. Any money sent to New Orleans Howard Association for the Shreveport sufferers will be judiciously and effectively expended. The President of the New Orleans Howards leaves for Shreveport this evening. He will be accompanied by another supply of nurses, etc.

D. FLANERY, Superintendent.

The Howard Association of New Orleans have so far sent thirty-five nurses, five physicians and three apothecaries to Shreveport, the last batch left here this evening. A private dispatch from Shreveport reports the death af Rev. Father Quemerais and the serious illness of Rev. Father Pierre, no other priest there. There are now two telegraph operators in Shreveport, Mr. Henry Davis from this city, several days ago, and Mr. Alf. Saville, from Memphis, who arrived this morning.

LITTLE ROCK, September 16.—The yellow fever is reported at Fulton, the southern terminus of the Cairo and Fulton Railroad, also at several of the smaller towns of North Louisiana. Ten circus men died with it at Vernon, Louisiana, on Wednesday. No trace of the fever here yet, though considerable fears are entertained that it will reach here.

NEW ORLEANS, September 16.—Governor Kellogg to-day forwarded one thousand dollars to the Howard Association of Shreveport for the benefit of the sufferers. The Governor has appointed Hon. S. M. Burwell, formerly editor of *Debow's Review* and Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, a member of the Board of Health.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., September 17.—Parties who arrived here this morning from Shreveport report the yellow fever abating for want of victims. The telegraph office was opened there yesterday, and transfers of money for the relief of the distressed can be made by telegraph. Passengers who left Fulton this morning contradict the rumors of yellow fever at that place. The rumors of the disease in this city is without the slighest foundation.

SHREVEPORT, LA., September 27.—There seems to be some decrease in the number of new cases in thickly settled p ortions of the city to-day but an increase in the quarters where there has been but few cases heretofore.

PHILADELPHIA, September 17.—A meeting in aid of the Shreveport sufferers was held here this morning, George H. Stuart presiding, and A. J. Drexel, Treasurer. Four thousand dollars was subscribed and a committee was appointed to make further collections.

NEW YORK, September 17.—Members of the Cotton Exchange forwarded one thousand dollars to Shreveport to-day. The Gold and Stock Exchange are raising funds for the same purpose. The Cotton Broker's will telegraph their contributions by money order through the Howard Association of New Orleans.

MEMPHIS, TENN., September 17.—The Board of Health report eleven deaths to-day, nine from yellow fever. The Howard Association is in full operation and the Odd Fellows and Masons are also organizing relief committees. The fever is not believed to be spreading, and there are hardly any deaths among persons properly treated.

The Funeral Obsequies of Gen. Edwin S. McCook.

CINCINNATI, September 16.—The body of Gen. Edwin S. McCook was laid in the Consistory with Scottish rites in the Masonic Temple this forenoon and viewed by a vast number of people. The funeral took place in the temple according to the Masonic ritual, in charge of Knights Templar. The relatives present were Mrs. McCook, mother of the deceased; Colonel George S. McCook, Mrs. Davis, a sister; Mrs. Edwin S. McCook, the widow; Daniel McCook, a cousin, and John McCook, a son. Governor Burbank of Dakota Territory, and other friends, were present. After the services, participated in by Rev. Mr. Gray, of Christ church, and Rev. H. D. Moore, the casket was taken to the hearse and the procession began to move. The Newport Barracks Band, followed by a detachment of police and of soldiers from Newport barracks, headed the procession. Large delegations of Knights Templar and Masons followed. Everywhere the people thronged the streets to witness the moving of the solemn cortege. The body was buried in Spring Grove cemetery.

The Loss of the Ironsides.

GRAND HAVEN, MICH., September 17.—The excitement in the city in relative to the wreck of the steamer Ironsides is still very high. It is now claimed, by persons who knew, that the steamer had been in a leaking condition for a number of days before the accident. It is affirmed that when the boat was last in this part, which was Saturday last, she had three feet of water in her hold, and that there was a considerable amount of grain damaged in consequence and left in the dock. Second Engineer George Cowan states that the idea of the water going in her hatchways and putting out the fires is all humbug; that the water came in at the bottom. The hull of the wrecked steamer was found to-day four miles out in twenty fathoms of water.

Veterans of the Cumberland.

THE ANNUAL LOVE FEAST.

Friendly Greetings and Fraternal Fellowship.

Scenes of Battle and Bivouac Revived.

BRILLIANT GALAXY OF MILITARY CELEBRITIES.

Address of Welcome by Governor Hartranft.

Poem by Colonel Richard Realf.

Oration of Gen. Durbin Ward.

Speeches by President Grant, Generals Sherman, Sheridan, Hooker, McDowell, Blair, Governor Hartranft, Chaplain Christie, &c., &c.

The seventh annual re-union of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, was opened in this city Wednesday, under the most happy and auspicious circumstances. At an early hour the streets began to be thronged with strangers and citizens, the work of decoration was vigorously prosecuted, and hundreds of flags, festoons, and other ornamental devices were added to those already profusely exhibited on all the principal thoroughfares. The weather was cool and calm, and the day was for the most part sunshiny, although there was a slight haze of murkiness of the atmosphere not uncommon for our smoky city. As the day wore on, the streets became fuller and fuller of people, until it seemed as if the whole city, with the regions round about, had turned out to do honor to the heroes of the old Army of the Cumberland.

ARRIVAL OF DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.

His Excellency Governor Hartranft arrived at four o'clock in the morning, and was escorted to the Monongahela House by the Reception Committee. He was accompanied by Gen. J. W. Latta, Philadelphia; Major A. Wilson Norris, General L. W. Read, Norristown; General D. T. Hasinger and Charles S. Greene, Philadelphia; General F. S. Stambaugh, of Chambersburg, Pa.

General W. T. Sherman, Commander of the Armies of the United States, arrived on the Cincinnati express train, over the Pennsylvania Railroad, at nine o'clock. The train was forty minutes behind time, but the crowd waited patiently until the arrival. General O. M. Poe, Chief Ordnance Officer; General S. Butterfield, New York, and other distinguished army officers, also arrived on this train. The Great Western Band headed the Committee of Reception, and as the General passed into a carriage provided for him, he was greeted with cheers. General Sweitzer, Commodore Rogers and Chaplain Christie, headed the Military Committee, and C. P. Duff and George Chalmers, Esqs., represented the Committee of Councils on the part of the city. A procession was formed, and the distinguished officers were escorted to the Monongahela House.

AT THE MONONGAHELA HOUSE.

Large numbers of our most prominent citizens thronged the corridors and parlors, and the calls upon, and introductions, to Generals Sherman and Sheridan, Governor Hartranft and other eminent soldiers, were numerous and continuous. The rooms occupied by these gentlemen were constantly thronged, until half-past ten o'clock.

The Military Display.

The non-arrival of General Grant, and the lateness of the hour at which General Sherman arrived, greatly interfered with the military parade, which, according to programme, was to have begun at half past nine. The

NATIONAL SALUTE

was fired by Knap's battery, on the levee, between Smithfield and Wood streets, beginning shortly after ten o'clock. This was the signal to fall into line, and at about half past ten o'clock the column began to move, passing along Water and Wood streets to Fourth avenue, thence along Smithfield street to Fifth avenue, and along Market and Sixth street to Penn avenue. At this point the Committee of Reception and those connected with the Army of the Cumberland filed into Library Hall, and the rest of the military continued on their way to Union Park, Allegheny, where an inspection was made by Adjutant General Latta.

THE PROCESSION

moved in the following order:

Great Western Band.
Carriage containing Governor Hartranft, Generals Sherman, Sheridan and Robinson.
Carriage containing General Whipple and Cist, Maj. Backer and Charles Meyran.
Carriage containing Commodore Rodgers, William Moorhead, Rev. Father Christy and Gen. Durbin Ward.
Carriage containing Councilman A. C. Hays and Lawrence Mitchell, Luke Hall, Veterans of the War of 1812.
Carriage containing Council Reception Committee, consisting of C. P. Duff, G. Chalmers, S. H. Morgan and Henry Lloyd.
Army of the Cumberland Local Military Reception Committee, headed by General Negley, General Sweitzer and Colonel N. Smith.
Band.
Major General Pearson, commanding Eighteenth Division.
Aids—Captains Murphy, Ramsey and Galbraith.
Jefferson Cavalry, Captain Joseph Large.
Nineteenth Regiment N. G. of Pennsylvania.
First Battalion of Infantry, Armstrong county. Colonel Joe Brown and Staff.
Knap's Battery, two sections, Captain McGill.
Fourteenth Regiment National Guard (Zouaves).
Eighteenth Regiment National Guard (Duquesne Greys).
Avery Guards (colored) Captain Bowie.
Citizens in Carriages.

The procession continued across the Suspension bridge and up Federal to Stockton avenue, thence to Sherman avenue, thence to Ohio avenue, thence to Marion avenue, thence to Ridge street, thence to Irwin avenue, thence to Lincoln avenue, thence to Grant avenue and to the Union Park. After the inspection by Adjutant General Latta, the military were reviewed by Governor Hartranft, who had been unable sooner to leave the meeting at Library Hall. On the return to this city, Governor Hartranft rode at the head of the column.

At Library Hall.

Generals Sherman and Sheridan, Governor Hartranft and others, after having left the procession, were ushered at once into Library Hall, followed by an immense concourse of soldiers and citizens. The Governor, Generals Sherman and Sheridan, together with other officers of the Society of the Cumberland, and members of the Committee of Arrangements, took seats upon the stage, which had been elaborately decorated for the occasion, and which presented a highly creditable appearance. Among the most striking objects on the platform was

A VACANT CHAIR,

suitably draped in mourning, and intended to represent the chair of the beloved and revered General George H. Thomas, the gallant commander of the Army of the Cumberland, and the first President of the Society, who died in California some two years ago. This was regarded as a very appropriate and touching tribute to his memory.

ON THE STAGE.

Among the distinguished gentlemen who occupied seats on the stage were General Phil. Sheridan, President of the Society; General Sherman, Governor Hartranft, General Durbin Ward, Chaplain Christy, Chaplain Earnshaw, General Whipple, General Steele, Colonel Cist, Colonel Fullerton, General Negley, General Blakeley and others.

CALLED TO ORDER.

General Negley, Chairman of the Local Committee, called the Society to order, and said: I respectfully ask the attention of the audience while the Chaplain invokes the blessing of the Giver of all good upon the deliberations of the session. I have the pleasure of introducing Chaplain Earnshaw. The Chaplain, advancing to the front, delivered the following:

PRAYER.

Thou great and Almighty God, we come into Thy presence considering Thy high and exalted position as the ruler of the universe and commander of the world and all things that are therein. We also delight to come into Thy presence and call Thee "Our Father," for Thou hast said that as a father pitieth his children, so the Lord God pitieth them that love and fear Him. We come into Thy presence especially with praise and thanksgiving for all the benefits of the past, for Thy kind and providential care exercised over us as a society since we last met together, and that Thou has crowned our pathway with the richest blessings of Thy grace. We thank Thee that Thou hast given rest and piece to the great Government that was saved by that Christian grace and superiority of faith to do battle for that holy cause. We thank Thee, O Lord! that we are permitted to meet here to-day in the presence of these loyal people whilst they crowd their honors upon the men who fought the battles of the country. We beseech Thy all powerful and infinite mercy upon those present as representatives of the Army of the Cumberland and of other armies of the Union. We thank Thee in our hearts for life, health and strength. We thank Thee that Thou hast inspired our hearts with patriotism, and that Thou dost ever keep the streams of patriotism flowing from our hearts. We beseech Thee to look upon us now and bless us; and may all the deliberations of this meeting be in the fear of God, and for the honor and glory of Thy name and the well-being of our great nation.

We deeply grieve over the death of some of our comrades since our last meeting. They have answered the last role call; they have gone before the great commander of the universe. We pray Thy blessing upon their widows and orphans. May the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ be vouchsafed to them, and may they ever be guided and kept secure under Thy infinite shadow. Let Thy blessing rest upon the loyal citizens of Pittsburgh, and may the grace our Lord abide with us now and forever. Amen.

General Negley then begged leave to introduce to the audience Governor Hartranft, who had been chosen to extend to the heroes of the Army of the Cumberland, the welcome of the Iron City, and of the great Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

As Governor Hartranft arose he was hailed with loud and hearty applause. When quiet had been restored he spoke as follows:

Mr. President and Members of the Army of the Cumberland:

The Committee of Arrangements have kindly assigned to me the pleasant duty of bidding you welcome. You have assembled in a city noted for its industry, its enterprise, its wealth, and above all, for its liberality and hospitality. [Applause.] Its people always receive the Union soldiers with open arms and lavish hands. [Applause.] Nowhere in this broad land did loyalty attain such deep root, during the conflict which was the occasion of the formation of your army, than here. [Applause.] And lying on the great water communication with the Southwest, this city had a special interest in the army of the West. By the power and prowess of that army, this city was permitted to continue its industries, and, among other things, to manufacture materials of war to the great advantage of the government. I therefore think that this is a fitting place for your meeting, and I repeat that the liberality and hospitality of the citizens of your great city can only be excelled by the valor of your soldiers. [Applause.] Therefore, in the name of the citizens of this great city, and in the name of the citizens of Pennsylvania, and in the name of Pennsylvania comrades of your Society, and in the name of the Pennsylvania comrades of the Union Army, I greet you welcome. [Applause.] It has not been my good fortune to have served with your army, and therefore I am not sufficiently familiar with the details of your eventful history, although I am reminded of some points to which I will take the liberty of referring. But I want you to understand that while I do refer to them, I look upon your army very much in the same light as other armies. We have all had our victories and all had our defeats. Sometimes we were overpowered by the enemy and driven back for a time, but eventually we conquered. One point comes to my mind now, and that was on the first day's fight of that memorable battle of Stone river. At early dawn the superior force of the enemy attacked the right wing under McCook and forced it back, except a single division. That division prevented the annihilation of the army. It changed its front, stood its ground and repelled the charges of the enemy for four long hours, and after a while, when the ammunition was almost or quite exhausted, it fell back in good order, fighting as it went back through those memorable cedars, and leaving every brigade commander and many brave men on the field to sleep their last sleep. The day was saved; and surely these men did their might, and will receive credit from the hands of the loyal American people. [Applause.] I need scarcely say to you that the commander of that division was the gallant fighter, Phil. Sheridan. [Prolonged and deafening applause.] I am also proud to say that by the side of Sheridan was another division that fought with equal credit to itself, and that was composed partly of Pennsylvania troops. [Applause.] And what is more, it was commanded by a Pennsylvania general, the gallant General Negley. [Applause.] Again, at Chickamauga, when the army was overpowered by the superior force of the enemy, there was one division that was as firm and steady as its commander, and he controlled its movements as easily as he did the steed that carried him to the front. I need not say to you that I refer to that great soldier now dead, the lamented General Thomas [applause], and when you speak of your great "March into Georgia," and when you sing your great song "From Atlanta to the Sea," and when you tell us of the exploits of your great army bummers [mingled cheers and applause], it recalls to mind the brilliant soldier, General Sherman. [Prolonged and uproarious applause.] And when the hero of the war, Gen. Grant [applause] was assigned to the command of the armies of the United States, he sends your Sheridan down the Shenandoah valley through Winchester, and to the front at Petersburg; he sends your Thomas to Nashville, and he sends your Sherman "to the sea." [Applause.] Not another battle was lost! Grant knew his men. He saw them grow and develop as soldiers in your Army of the Cumberland. I might say he saw tall oaks from little acorns grow. [Applause and laughter.]

I am happy to be permitted to be with you in your deliberations, and I sincerely trust that you will go back to your homes from this city, impressed, as I believe you will be, with the hospitality and liberality here displayed. And I hope to see you again in this State, if not before, in the Centennial year of 1876." [Applause.]

GENERAL PHIL. SHERIDAN.

General Negley—It certainly requires no words of mine to introduce to you the President of the Army of the Cumberland, the gallant Phil. Sheridan, who will preside over the deliberations of the meeting. [Enthusiastic applause.]

When the applause had subsided, General Sheridan advanced to the table and gracefully acknowledged the compliment which had been paid him. He said there were so many eminent gentlemen present that he would give them an opportunity to make brief remarks.

This was followed by loud calls of "Sherman," "Sherman," and when that gallant soldier rose to respond there was a burst of enthusiastic applause which shook the house. He said:

GEN. SHERMAN'S ADDRESS.

LADIES AND GENTLEMAN:

The first thing I did when this paper was placed in my hand was to look over the programme, and it is therein distinctly announced that visitors will not be called upon until to-night. Look at page two of your programme. [Laughter.] Still, I am here, as we see, and with a splendid audience before me, but I am out of uniform. Charge it to your Pennsylvania Railroad. [Laughter and applause.] I brought my uniform with me, and endeavored to procure it in time to be here to take part in your opening exercises, but it did not come to the hotel, and therefore you must take me as I am—a plain citizen. [Applause.] I need not say that I am gratified to see so many representatives of the Army of the Cumberland present. I am also highly gratified to see the honor that is bestowed upon your old comrades, not only by those who compose this Society, but by the people, even in the streets. Old men and women, and boys and children struggled to get a sight as the procession was passing. I am very glad to see you, and to see these honors bestowed upon those who by their toils and labors, and sacrifices accomplished so much. Pittsburgh, above all places, seems to me to be an appropriate place for your meeting. We know that the people will provide all you want. You ask but little—you ask but rations during your stay, but you ask that which will surely come. In this one single thanksgiving to the Army of the Cumberland you have your reward. You are now getting to be old men, some of you. I see gray hairs and bald heads before me. We are passing off the stage of life. Young men must come in and take our places. But we have all of us one thing to be thankful for—and that is that our country is filling up with young, patriotic and brave men, who are stirred by the acts of heroism done by you. The lessons of the war in which we fought are lessons heeded all the world over. It is a lesson that a republic is a much more difficult thing to break up than a monarchy or an empire. [Applause.] Even since we were soldiers, we have seen Europe broken to pieces. We have seen territory and whole masses of people transferred from one government to another. They do not do it with us. [Applause] And why is it? Because a part is an essential of the whole. The people feel an interest in the whole, for any moiety, ever so small, if taken away will break up the whole. Therefore you have done a deed which will ere long, after those who took part in the war are gone, and for which future generations will look up to and honor you. I hope, gentlemen, all who are before me, that you will live long and enjoy the honor, respect and affection of your neighbors and friends, and the respect of the civilized world. [Prolonged applause.]

REMRKES OF GEN. NEGLEY.

Loud cries were heard for General Negley, and when that gentleman rose he said: Comrades, I thank you cordially for this reception, but there are so many prominent gentlemen on the stage whom you will be pleased to hear that I shall not occupy the time. [A voice—"Speak out General we want to hear you."—Laughter.] Among those present is a gentleman whose presence recalls one of the thrilling incidents of the battle of Stone River. [Applause.] I refer to Chaplain Christy. During the battle when the terrible onslaught was made by the forces under General Whithers, Chaplain Christy was borne down, but as soon as they passed he was up again and ready for duty. [Applause.] I merely compliment a worthy soldier and a citizen of Pennsylvania.

FATHER CHRISTY SPEAKS.

Chaplain Christy approached the foot lights, and was received with cheers. He said he was taken entirely by surprise. He had no idea that he should be called upon to speak. He then said: "Comrades as soldiers with you, let our hearts continue to beat in unison no matter how widely we may be separated. Let the same courage which nerved our hearts to make the heroic defense, nerve our hearts to patriotism and lead us to oppose every attempt, no matter from whence it may come, to destroy our grand government. In our coming reunions, as in the past, let this object be kept steadily in view.

GENERAL SHERIDAN'S REMARKS.

Loud and persistent calls were made for Sheridan, and in response General Sheridan assured his comrades that it was useless to expect a speech from him. He could not tell why they called upon him, except it was because they had succeeded in obtaining an address from General Sherman. He would defy them, however, to extract a speech from General Grant, who would be with them in the afternoon. He would not make a speech, but he could not refrain from returning thanks for the honor conferred upon him. He was glad to see so many of his comrades present, and to see them looking so well and so young. He could not see the many bald heads to which General Sherman referred, and felt sure that if there were any present they were bald-headed before they entered the army. (Laughter.) He did not object to bald heads so much as he did before he went into the Indian country, and he thought General Sherman was very thankful, while at Fort Sill that he had so little hair! [Laughter and applause.] He returned thanks to the people of Pittsburgh for the generous welcome that had been extended to the members of the Association. He knew however, what that welcome would be. Nearly every soldier sent out from Allegheny county had been at one time or another under his command, and he knew that the people who could send such soldiers, would give just such a whole-souled welcome as has been extended. [Applause.] He concluded by announcing that that General Grant would arrive at one o'clock, and would be present at the hall in the afternoon.

Loud calls were made for "Butterfield," "Whipple," "Ward," "Steele," and others, but none of hese gentlemen respoded.

PROCEEDING TO BUSINESS.

General Ward was then called, but declined to say more than that he would be happy to address his comrades at another time. He then moved that the Society now proceed to business. General Sheridan put the motion as it was carried.

After a pause of a few minutes, and no one offering any business, it was agreed to take a recess until three o'clock. The audience then slowly dispersed.

THE ART GALLERY

was thronged both morning and afternoon, and the models for the equestrian statue of General Thomas attracted great attention. Two new models arrived: One in bronze, by Clark Mills, Jr., of Washington; and the other in plaster, by O. E. Weaver, of Worcester, Massachusetts. This latter was smashed to pieces by a Boston railroad, a fact which was prominently placarded in the hall.

Arrival of the President.

The detention of the President and the distinguished army officers expected with him, was, as reported elsewhere, a great disappointment. The detention was caused by an accident on the road, and dispatches announced that the Presidential party would arrive at one o'clock in the afternoon. This news soon spread abroad and before the hour stated a great crowd collected at the Union Depot to see and welcome the nation's defenders. Meantime further news was received that the train would be delayed still another hour, and 2:10 was given as the time of arrival. A large portion of the crowd remained at the depot, notwithstanding the fact that the report spread among them, and a majority seemed determined to "stay it out" rather than miss seeing the visitors. The Reception Committee arranged for a meeting at Lincoln Club rooms, and there the carriages were ordered to report at half-past one o'clock. Chief of Police Irwin was on hand at the depot to preserve order and to make room for the guests to the carriages. The management of such a concourse of people was a difficult, nay, an impossible task, and policemen found that no fear or awe of the law would deter the crowd from pressing to a favorable place of view.

THE ARRIVAL.

The train arrived about two o'clock, and then the crowd pressed round it, and as soon as it was ascertained that President Grant was on board cheers innumerable were given. The names of other distinguished soldiers being announced as accompanying the President, also called for the cheers, while the rush to see them proved overpowering. General Joe Hooker, of Lookout Mountain memory, was cordially received, as was General Irvin McDowell, known for distinguished services throughout the whole war of the Rebellion. General Grant was also accompanied by Gen. Babcock, his private Secretary, and his two sons, Col. Fred. and U. S., Jr. The party remained in the car until all was in readiness for the carriages, and no speeches were made. Between the elevator and the Union depot, where the carriages were placed to receive the visitors, there was an immense throng, and it was with difficulty that the vehicles could be got near the entrance of the building.

MOVING TO THE CARRIAGES—A JAM.

When all was ready Chief of Police Irwin and officer John Fox, headed by a squad of police, proceeded to open a way through the depot building, a work of considerable magnitude. The officers had to surround the President, and it was a tight squeeze to get through, while many insisted upon a shake of the hand of the Chief Magistrate as he passed. Outside the building even greater difficulty was experienced, but finally the General was got into his carriage, together with General Babcock, Fred. Grant, and General Sweitzer, of our city. Cheers were given as the carriage moved off, while the President lifted his hat in recognition of the compliment. Generals Hooker, McDowell and the others of the party, accompanied by members of the Reception Committee, and the Mayor, followed in carriages, and they were speedily taken to the Monongahela House.

AT THE HOTEL

another great crowd awaited the arrival of the distinguished men, and cheers and hand shaking followed. As soon as the President could get through to the office of the hotel, he registered U. S. Grant, Washington, D. C. and Lt.Col. F. D. Grant and U. S. Grant, jr., in a clear and legible hand. The others being registered, they were shown to their rooms to prepare for dinner. Crowds continued to hang around and in the house for a long time, anxious to catch a glimpse of the military celebrities, and thousands examined the register to see the signatures of the party.

Afternoon Business Session.

The doors of Library Hall were wisely kept closed till shortly after three o'clock, when they were opened and the gallery and dress circle were quickly filled with a brilliant audience of ladies and gentlemen. The orchestra seats were reserved for members of the Society.

At half-past three, General Sheridan entered upon the stage from a side entrance and was greeted by a storm of applause from the audience. In a few moments, the General, as its President, called the Society to order, and said: "I desire to say to the Society and the audience present that our meeting this afternoon is merely an informal business meeting, and we cannot promise you anything very interesting; but to-night the President, General Sherman and others will be present, and the proceedings will be of greater interest. We shall have the oration and the address of welcome, and I trust it will be a very interesting meeting. We are glad to see you all this afternoon, but cannot promise you anything very interesting as the business transacted will concern entirely the organization of the Society."

These remarks from the President were somewhat disappointing to the audience, many of whom left the hall, as if a notice to quit had been served upon them.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

General Sheridan then announced that a call would be made upon the different committees, appointed at the last meeting, for their reports, and called first upon the Committee on

MEMORIALS.

General Brown, the chairman, then read his report, by which it appeared that the following members of the society have died during the past year: General O. C. Maxwell, Maj. J. D. Evans, Col. R. K. Nodine, Lieut. Israel Ludlow, ——— Thurston, Gen. Whittlesey and Gen. W. H. Sidell. The report was accepted. A call was next made for the Committee on

PUBLICATION.

General Cist, the chairman, reported that the proceedings of the last meeting of the Society had been published in pamphlet form and distributed to the members. It would speak for itself. The thanks of the Society were voted to the committee for the prompt manner in which they had discharged their duty. The Committee on

THE THOMAS MONUMENT

being called, Gen. S. W. Price, of Kentucky, stated that for obvious reasons, the award of the prize for a model of the monument not having been made, the committee were not prepared to report, and ask that the time be extended till morning. The time was so extended, and the full report will be made this morning. The committee to memorialize Congress for

BRONZE FOR THE MONUMENT,

reported through General Cruft, that they met in Washington in January last and presented a memorial to Congress; that Congress had granted the bronze cannon required for the purpose; that they had also asked the appropriation of a sum of money to aid the enterprise, which request had not yet been granted. The report of General Grosvenor, the Chairman of the Committee, was submitted and accepted. General Butterfield moved that the Committee be instructed to memorialize Congress again at its next session for the appropriation of money for the monument. Colonel Stone hoped the motion would not prevail, and thought the men who fought under Thomas were able and ought to be glad to furnish the means for a suitable monument to him. [Applause.] It was then moved that everything connected with the Thomas monument be laid on the table till morning.

The following committees were appointed:

TIME AND PLACE OF MEETING.

Gen. W. A. Robinson, Col. Henry Stone,
Col. W. R. Milward, Maj. J. A. Lowry,
Capt. William McCrory.

MEMOIRS.

Gen. T. F. Brown, Col. R. H. Ramsey,
Maj. W. D. Brickham.

PUBLICATION.

Gen. H. M. Cist, Col. J. W. Steele,
Maj. W. W. Barker.

ORATOR AND ALTERNATES.

Gen. Joe Hooker, Gen. A. Baird,
Gen. O. M. Poe, Col. Wm. McMichael,
Col. W. H. Greenwood, Capt J. W. Wood.

NOMINATION OF OFFICERS FOR NEXT YEAR.

Gen. S. W. Price, Gen. James Barnett,
Gen. T. J. Jordan, Col. Wm. H. Sinclair,
Maj. J. W. Free, Capt. W. C. Crane.

Colonel Stone called the attention of the Society to the publication of the history of the Army of the Cumberland prepared by Chaplain Van Horn. Gen. Thomas had selected the historian, and those who had seen the manuscript of it expressed entire satisfaction with it. One thousand copies must be subscribed for before the publication would be assured, and of that number three hundred remained to be taken. Colonel Stone hoped that number would be taken during the present meeting.

Chaplain Earnshaw endorsed the remarks of Col. Stone. General Thomas had spoken to him on this subject before he went West after the war. He had said: "I desire Chaplain Van Horn to write the history because he is a capable man, and more especially because he will write a truthful history. I have furnished him with all the material in my possession, and I wish to say that he has my entire confidence." Mr. Earnshaw thought this indorsement ought to be sufficient.

Colonel Stone added that the history would have accurate maps, by Captain Ruger, of the battles of the army; that the price would not exceed five dollars per copy, and that all who desired to subscribe might do so at headquarters in the Monongahela House.

At a quarter past four o'clock, there being no further business before the Society, an adjournment was taken till this morning.

The Evening Session.

Long before the hour fixed for the opening a great crowd had assembled at the door awaiting an entrance, and the pressure was such as to compel an earlier admission to the gallery than intended. When admittance was granted the rush through the hallway and into the gallery was immense, and in an invariably short space of time it was filled to overflowing. There was an astonishingly large number of ladies, who seemed to be as anxious and as determined as the sterner sex to procure seats.

At the entrance to the stage on Barker's alley, the policeman keeping door, and the member of the Reception Committee having charge, had a laborious task. Admittance was only to be gained there by those having tickets, but the endeavors by others not entitled, were persistent and constant, and in many instances the appeals and demands could not be resisted.

RECEPTION OF THE HEROES.

When President Grant, escorted by Capt. William P. Herbert, of the Reception Committee, and followed by Generals Sherman, McDowell and others, was seen entering the main door, the audience cheered and applauded vociferously, and continued to manifest their regard until the gentlemen had become seated upon the stage, while the band played

"HAIL TO THE CHIEF."

The anxiety to see General Hooker was manifested, and some one supposing the General to be of the number, cried out, "Hooker stand up until we see you." Soon after, General Hooker appeared and moved slowly down the aisle to his place upon the stage, and the audience greeted him with cheers, clapping of hands, waving of handkerchiefs, &c. Later in the evening Governor Hartranft appeared upon the stage, and was, also, heartily greeted.

Upon the stage were the following named persons: President Grant, General Sherman, General Sheridan, General Hooker, General Irwin McDowell, General Hartranft, General Durbin Ward, General Cist, General Whipple, Chaplain Christy, General Augur, General Baird, General Fullerton, Colonel Blakely, General Cruft, General Judson, General Babcock, General Theodore Brown, General S. M. Price, General O. M. Poe, General Parkhurst, Colonel Betts, Colonel H. Stone, Chaplain Earnshaw, General Thomas J. Jordan, and others, forming the brightest military galaxy which has ever shone in Pittsburgh on the same night.

CALLED TO ORDER.

Shortly before eight o'clock Gen. Phil. Sheridan, President of the Society, called the meeting to order and announced the Allegheny Quartette Club. The club, composed of Messrs. Slacks, Horner and Darling, then sang,

"Unfurl the glorious Banner,"

which was vociferously applauded. During the singing the doors seemed to have been flung open to all, as there was such a rush as filled the aisles surrounding the parquette and dress circle, and rendered the auditorium so crowded as to be uncomfortable. At the conclusion of the song Gen. Sheridan announced Gen. Wm. Blakeley, of this city. During the delivery of his address of welcome to Pittsburgh every allusion to the heroes present and absent, living and dead, was loudly applauded.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

Soldiers of the Army of the Cumberland:

I bid you and your distinguished guests welcome to Pittsburgh. This greeting comes not from me alone, but it wells up from the hearts of all our people. And yet are we your debtors, for you have well earned a right royal welcome from every loyal heart to every American fireside. The heroes of the Army of the Cumberland are not unknown to the people of Pittsburgh. Your fame has gone out into all lands, and your deeds of valor are written in letters of enduring light in our country's history.

In all your weary years of service; in camp, on the march, in bivouac, in battle; when the nucleus of your army organized—now twelve years ago—on "the dark and bloody ground" of Kentucky, under the brave Anderson; when afterwards you burst your swaddling clothes, and took form and drank life from the genius of Sherman;—when you fought at Mill Spring;—when Buel led you to victory at Shiloh;—in your wanderings by the Tennessee;—in your long race thence to Chaplin Hills;—in your rebound movement to Stone river, and your memorable victory there under Rosecranz;—in your campaign through Tullahoma and across the Tennessee;—in your bloody struggle on the ill-starred field of Chickamauga; when you fought above the clouds with Hooker at Lookout; when under the eye of Grant, Sherman, Hooker, Thomas and Sheridan you charged Mission Ridge; and in all your many battles and marches from Chattanooga to Atlanta; when, returning, you gathered your strength for a death struggle, and with your comrade armies of the West, on the icy slopes of Nashville under Thomas you fell upon the hosts of Hood and annihilated them; in all these your gallant struggles and glorious victories, the heart of Pittsburgh was with you; the substance of her citizens went forth to support you, and the prayers of her people continually ascended to the God of battles for your preservation and success.

And she could not have done less; for her sons were there—the footmen and the horsemen of Pennsylvania were there, and with you received the "baptism of fire," and by your side many of them sank to rest, and your hands helped place upon their lifeless form the soldiers' mantle of glory—the blood crimsoned sod of the field on which he died for his country. Therefore you come to us as old friends, and not as strangers.

We rejoice to meet you here in our smoke-begrimed city. We welcome you now and urge you to come again. We know that the hospitalities of other cities await you, but we implore you to come again. If not next year or the next come any time; come some time; yea, though it be when the survivors of the Army of the Cumberland are few, old, gray-haired, decrepit, tottering upon canes; yea, though there be but *one* soul left; come, we beseech you, and around our blazing fires you shall be warmed and the arms of strong men will support you, kind hands minister unto you and the bright eyes of good women cheer you, while with kindling eye and throbbing heart once young again you tell our children's children the story of the battles of the Cumberland!

Aye, tell them of Shiloh, of Stone River, of Chickamauga, of Lookout, of Mission Ridge, of Chattanooga to Atlanta, of Nashville and the march to the sea and of soldiers who fought there; names and battles historic till history is lost!

God grant that you may be able to say in that day to those who listen to you: "Your fathers were there and did their duty"—a precious inheritance; priceless legacy! The thought that this Society will cease to exist when the Army of the Cumberland has passed from time to eternity—may be a sad one, but the eye of faith looks forward to where the pure spirit of Garesche of Sill and of Lytle will tell us the mysteries of their death; and more, may not the "Boy in Blue" and the "Boy in Gray" there sit down and explain how they met in the shock of battle, and each striking for the heart of the other, freed their young souls from the warring clay and sent them upward through the battle cloud to their God together! And there may not Lee tell Grant how he lost, and Grant tell Lee how he won?

When I meet him who has put himself in peril for me, I love to grasp his hand in silence, look into his manly eye, and in this wordless communion take him to my heart and thank him. Such, it seems to me, would be a fitting welcome to you to-night. But the conventionalities of life have decreed that a formal address of welcome shall be tendered.

O thou inspirer of language, give me golden words to fitly greet those men of war who so bravely solved the great problem of American slavery by the arbitrament of the sword.

To your Excellency, the President of the United States, it seems like solemn mockery to address formal words of welcome. Sir, the nation whose armies you led to victory is your home. If etiquette demands that you be formally received in this part of that home, let me say in the brusque language of the soldier and the folk, with the brevity you love, "General Grant, you are welcome. May heaven bless you."

And to you, Sir, the General of the Army of the United States, can I say less? for in all the land and over all the waters covered by the stars and stripes—Sherman is at home! From Pittsburgh Landing eleven years ago last April, to your landing at Pittsburgh to-day, the eyes of the nation have been upon you, and with one acclaim they greet you, "Well done, good and faithful."

Considering what you have done for country, you may well exclaim with David, "Blessed be the Lord; my strength which teacheth my hands to war and my fingers to fight." You are welcome indeed.

And to you, sir, the Lieutenant General of the Army, we tender a most cordial welcome. Sir, your distinguished services for your country have won the hearts of the people everywhere, and their welcome to you here comes up fresh as the morning bird song, and fragrant with blessings. Allow me to say that, though other organizations may claim you, and the country call you her own, we, passing your deeds through the alembic of truth, still hold to you as one of the brightest jewels which sparkle in the crown of the Army of the Cumberland! May the mantle of Thomas long rest upon your worthy shoulders! And to you, sir, and to you, and you, and to all who bore commission and the responsibility of command, and the resulting risk of success or failure, we tender a most hearty welcome!

You are welcome, indeed, and to one and all the latch-string is out, and the children by the wayside rise up and call you blessed.

And to the private soldier who carried the musket or the sabre—you who, at the first bugle blast, came forth alike from mansion and hamlet, you who were the moving phalanx of living blue, extending from river to river, and from mountain to mountain! who, with face to the foe, and without hope of reward or expectaton of promotion, but from the conviction of duty to the country, pressed onward, *onward*, shoulder to shoulder!—onward, arm to arm!! onward, touch to touch!!! Onward to Victory!!!! Hail, and thrice welcome!

Gen. Blakeley was warmly applauded at the conclusion of his able address.

The band then played

"Marching Through Georgia,"

amid great applause and singing by the audience.

Gen. Sheridan then introduced Col. Richard Realf, of the COMMERCIAL staff, who delivered with fine effect, the following admirable poem, written for the occasion:

SALVETE MILITES.

Welcome! And when we say it, we pack our hearts
  in the saying,
Just as we did in the days war-crested, flaming
  and thunderous,
When half the people were fighting and half the peo-
  ple were praying,
And slowly from crimson quags the granite of
  Peace rose under us.

Ah, those were lofty days: when, straight through
  our mincing and canting,
The Soul of the Nation flashed, and gripped the
  hilt of its brand,
And drained its aloes like wine, and strode forth,
  kindled and panting,
Hewing, in forests of Lies, clear space for the
  Truth to stand.

Ah, those were mighty days! Mighty for stress and
  for sorrow,
And mighty for regnant Manhood that turned
  them to glory and gain:—
What would have been the cast of Humanity's
  crowned to-morrow,
Save for our yesterdays of tribulant passion and
  pain?
Save for the vivid swords which our reverent hearths
  are keeping—
Save for the eloquent guns that held high faith
  with the State—
Save for the heroes that sleep, and those who pass
  to their sleeping—
Save for the dead that are shrined and the living
  who calmly wait?

This is our time of thrift; of Commerce, and Art,
  and Science—
And Nature, our nursing-mother, healeth the
  hurts of war;
But the luster-lights of our years are the sacrificial
  giants
Who clave our blackness asunder and beaconed
  us where we are.

THOMAS, poised Titan of Battle—and SHERIDAN,
  Wrath's archangel,
And him whose Cosmic purpose not Chaos itself
  could shake;
And lance-like SHERMAN who spurred with the cen-
  tury's sharp evangel
Into our centuried drowse, and clarioned Sloth
  awake—

And HOOKER, climbing the clouds when his quarry
  perched above him,
And MEADE—Disciple of Duty—(our hearts bend
  over his grave;)
And plumed MCPHERSON the splendid—the true
  Heavens guard him and love him—
And the scepterless kings of the ranks—the vast,
  unlaureled brave—

Living or dead, Earth thrills with their luminous
  fervor of spirit;
Living or dead, their blood hath entered into our
  veins;
Their voice—the nebulous stars of the pinnacled fir-
  mament hear it—
Their work—in nethermost pits its august influ-
  ence reigns.

For what are our times and spaces? LEONIDAS
  greeted WARREN;
Under our scarlet fields great Marathon's secret
  ran:—
Nothing is Past, or Future: nothing is hidden or
  foreign:
The speech of Freedom is one—and one is the
  Soul of Man.

Amid the applause of the audience Gen. Sheridan introduced the orator of the evening, Gen. Durbin Ward, who was warmly received. Gen. Ward spoke as follows.

ORATION OF GEN. WARD.

COMRADES OF THE ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND: The place of our meeting and the circumstances that bring us together alike inspire patriotic sentiments. A long time ago there occurred, not far from this spot, a notable event in the early annals of America. Fort Du Quesne was then a French post, and this great city and all its surroundings a wilderness. In the pathless woods of the banks of the Monongahela a British army was slaughtered by the wily savage. Of all its officers, Washington alone passed unscathed. From that day his name was a household word throughout the Colonies, and soon became the theme of praise throughout the world. Standing so near the ground hallowed by his youthful valor, our hearts swell with pride that we are his countrymen. Nor is this year undistinguished in the national calendar. It will be a hundred years come the 16th day of December next, since a little band of patriots, the self-organized nucleus of the future Army of Independence, disguised as Mohawks and with an imitation of the war whoop, boarded the tea ships in Boston Harbor, and emptied the tax-accursed contents into the open sea. And though the present day is signalized in the files of September by the signing of the Federal Constitution and the battle of Antietam, I may be pardoned for expressing something of regret that our meeting had not been fixed for that day, the anniversary of the battle of Nashville, the most brilliant victory of our army, as well as the centennial anniversary of the first war scene in the drama of the Revolution.

PATRIOTISM AND FRIENDSHIP.

But while we are thus reminded of the patriotic daring of the early time, the more recent events, whose glory this meeting is called to commemorate, awaken still deeper emotion. We feel, and ought to feel, for the achievements of the founders of our country, the reverent love of children for their ancestors. We should cherish the memory of their virtues and their sacrifices, in the inner chambers of our hearts, only less close to the very core than religious devotion to the Father of the Universe. Still every age has its calls to duty, and the obligations of to-day and to-morrow are as sacred as the memories of any yesterday. The work the present generation has had to do will endear it to future times with a regard little less earnest than the popular veneration for the Revolutionary Fathers. And we may therefore without vanity acknowledge how deeply we feel the difficulty and importance of the task the necessities of this age imposed upon us, and how fondly we cling to the friendships formed during the dark period of danger and privation in which our lot was cast.

RISE OF THE REBELLION.

Auspicious as the dawn of our republic was, one cloud appeared above the horizon. It was at first not bigger than a man's hand, but to the thoughtful it even then foreboded storm. Year after year it grew bigger and blacker, till at length it overcast the whole national sky. In the Missouri Question, the Abolition Movement, the Compromise Measures, and the Nebraska bill, the first gusts of the fearful commotion were felt. But, as of old, the people went on unheedful of the danger, buying and selling and getting gain, marrying and giving in marriage, until at the election of Lincoln the floods of sectional strife came down, and the whole country was deluged in civil war. Though the muttering thunders had for a generation admonished us, still we were wholly unprepared, except in the robust manhood and lofty patriotism of the people. Almost without arms or military organization, with few who had ever served in the field, and the whole people engrossed with their industrial pursuits, while one-third of the States were in open revolt, how feeble to all but the patriot seemed the Union cause! The very government trembled and hesitated whether it would not let the erring sisters go in peace.

THE ONSET.

But the people were stronger than the government, and when the rebel leaders to fire the Southern heart "sprinkled blood in the faces of their people," the Northern hosts, like mountain lions roused from their lairs, sprang as one man to the cause of the Union. The plowshare was left standing in its furrow, the plane lay sleeping on its bench, the shuttle of the weaver forgot its cunning, and the forge shaped only the implements of war. The broad land became a military camp. Millions flew to arms, and the hoarse voice of war alone filled the ear of every village and hamlet, and the spirit of patriotism throbbed strong in every heart and home. Each section was alike in zeal, alike in ancestral pride, alike in prowess. Each believed itself right and the other wrong.

VICTORY AND PEACE.

The contending armies on either side rush to the field, impelled by conflicting passions, as thunder-clouds fraught with electric fires. The ponderous columns meet in the shock of battle! Ah, the gallant charge, the death grapple, the shouts of triumph, the anguish of defeat, nameless graves, prison, hospitals, the maimed, the widows and orphans! At last Victory perches on the standard of the Union, and "Peace has come and come to stay."

LIBERTY AND UNION.

When the mariner long tossed by the surging waves, at last anchors safely in port and sets his foot upon shore, the earth reels and staggers beneath his unsteady steps, as if he were still upon the deck of his tempest, rolling ship. So we, after emerging from the stormy sea of Rebellion on which we were so long driven, and placing our feet upon the solid eternal rock of Union, found our heads not quite steady, and could hardly persuade ourselves that the firm footing beneath us was not the turbulent billows of the past. But now, when time has borne us away from the ocean of secession strife, we may look calmly back from the highlands of peace and equal rights we have gained, as the mariner might gaze, from a neighboring mount upon the half-slumbering sea whose breakers had so lately driven him into port. Still the distant roar fitfully falls on the ear, now and then the dying blasts harmlessly smite the cheek, and old memories make us almost imagine our footing is heaving under us. But we take confiding hold upon the right hand and upon the left of the pillars of Consititutional Liberty and Federal Union, founded upon the everlasting granite of equality, before the law of all races and creeds, and feel and know that we did not bleed in vain, but that we shall hand down to our childrens' children the rich legacy of freedom our fathers bequeathed to us, not only unimpaired and unstained, but purified in the refining furnace of revolution, and baptised anew in the blood of patriots.

THE PRESENT AND FUTURE.

We are still, however, too near these great events to impartially weigh the events themselves or properly judge the actors in them. No man can be a true historian of his own time. He may create or preserve the material for the future historian. He may make history, but he cannot write it. A full and thoughtful delineation of the causes and results of the movements and counter movements of the late conflict, together with a searching scrutiny into the characters and motives of the actors, must be left to the pen of some future Gibbon or Grote. We have had our humble share in the struggle, and we may add something to the volume of recorded facts hereafter to pass through the crucible of criticism, and be moulded by some dispassionate mind and plastic hand into a history of the Secession War. It is too soon to pass final judgment, and doubtless the youngest of us will not live to be cool-headed enough to pass it at all. But this affords no reason why we should not follow the lights we have, and base our present and future action on our own views of the results achieved, and our own estimate of the actors involved. Indeed our conduct in the present must be always so based. We can only judge anything from the knowledge we have, and that knowledge must always be colored by the medium through which it is received. Even if we could forsee all the results of present actions or past events, we should not be better qualified for the stirring duties of the current hour. The future will sift the chaff from the wheat, but the present time is nurturing the growing grain, which the mills of the gods shall grind—though they do grind exceedingly slow—into the bread of life for the coming time. Now the wheat and chaff must grow together in the natural order of development whose fruit any attempt at separation would destroy. So much of the present is ephemeral, and so much of the future will be unsuited to the ideas and wants of the present, that neither could be healthful if bound to live in the atmosphere of the other. "The veil that hides from us the future is a veil woven by the hand of mercy." We move silently on as men and nations, gradually throwing off the old, and as gradually putting on the new, till the whole face of life and society is changed, and we scarce know when or how it was done. It is only where latent causes are so deeply rooted and silently working as not to be thus peacefully transforming external life to their movements, that a revolutionary shock is felt, like that which has so lately made our national edifice tremble to its very foundations. Unfitted as we now are to fully appreciate the ultimate significance of events so recent, we can, nevertheless, take some note of the changed condition of things, and cast some horoscope of the future.

TWO GREAT IDEAS

have found further development in the late revolution. They are a more perfect legal equality, irrespective of race, among all the people of the Republic, and a more perfect union among all its States. Slavery and secession are dead.

This is not the occasion critically to examine these organic changes, either as to their popular effects or their final outcome. The first belongs to the domain of the social philosopher, and the second in its last analysis to the profound thoughts of the statesman. From the discussion of these great themes we may well shrink back stunned by their magnitude. But no man can wisely deal with the questions of to-day who does not recognize these changes as accomplished facts and conform his public action to them. Whatever may come from them in the distant ages, their just influence on the policy of our own time must be fully acknowledged and thoughtfully considered by all parties and sections. Equality of all men before the law, constitutional liberty and Federal union, are the political factors through which are to be worked out the mighty problem of our national destiny. And we shall be recreant to our country and unmindful of the logic of events, as well as unworthy of our own history, if we fail to unfalteringly stand by and cordially maintain that Constitutional Liberty and Union in whose defense we once "bared our red right arms."

NEW ORDER OF THINGS.

There is, however, little need—nay no need—for the defense of the new order of things brought about by these changes. Whatever other revolutions may do, the late one can never go backwards. The sanctity of the Federal Union and the equal rights of all its people are ideas as fixed and durable in the American mind as anything of human ordination can be made. Disputes may arise as to political and economic policies, clashing interests may beget internal convulsion, or unequal distribution of wealth or intelligence may sap the foundations of liberty and equality, but the Republic will continue to be one nation, all the races of whose people the law will equally protect and defend. The war sprang from Institutional causes, and these are the resultant Institutional changes worked out in the labaratory of revolution as permanently as elemental changes are wrought in the laboratory of the chemist, or the still subtler revolutions of nature.

NATIONAL GLORY.

Assured as we are of the stability of our Constitutional Union, and relying as we do upon the patriotism of the people to preserve our institutions in their integrity, we forbear to consider now the disputed issues of the past or to speculate upon the social and political problems of the future. It better suits this festive reunion to recall the sacred memories which link us together, and contemplate with glowing hearts the grandeur of our national history. National glory is one of the chief elements of national strength. It is to a people what noble ancestry is to a family. The nobility of the family in our country is the record of its noble deeds, not the blazonry of its coat of arms nor the length of its rent-roll. So in our country, national glory is the record of the prowess, virtues and achievements of the people, not the heraldic deeds of kings and nobles. American history does not chronicle the eclat of the aristocratic few; it hands down to posterity the exploits of the ruling masses. Its pages are the family record of the nation's life. Hence it is that our patriotism is so all-pervading, so omnipotent. Each man feels himself a part of the government, and a wrong or an insult to that government is resented as an assault upon his own honor.

SUMTER'S FLAG.

When rebel hands tore down the flag from revolutionary Sumter, it seemed to each true man as if it were snatched defiantly from the roof tree of his own house and trailed in the dust under the very eyes of his wife and children. What wonder, then, his pulse beat quick and strong, and that the partner of his life sent him forth from her embrace with her blessing on his head, to do battle for the old ensign of his country? Under it his ancestors had achieved Independence and founded Republican Liberty. He had followed it before in the field or seen it wave in peace as the emblem of his country's glory and freedom. Round the hearthstone of his home had been recounted the heroic deeds of his countrymen, and infant tongues had been taught to speak the names of American patriots. When his flag, then—his and his fathers'—was wrenched down by disloyal hands from the turrets of the venerable old fort where it had waived so long, he vowed in his righteous wrath to wipe out the insult in blood, and that though it should cost uncounted treasure and hecatombs of lives, there should be no peace till the same old weather-beaten banner should be replaced in triumph on its old staff, there to salute every eye as the sentinel on the watch towers, "Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable!"

And four years afterwards, to a day, it was replaced amid the shoutings of a victorious nation, and now glitters in the sunlight and floats on the breeze, all the more revered for the ancient wounds left on its face and adorned as the political shekinah of the American Union.

THE UNION RESTORED.

Long had the fratricidal strife gone on; victory and defeat had evoked alternate hope and fear; the hardy arm of the soldier in the field had sometimes half faltered in its stroke; the heart of the patriot statesman had sometimes sunk within him almost in despair, and even the fervent voice of woman's prayer had seemed doubtfully answered. At home apprehension filled the stoutest hearts, and abroad detraction from our successes and exultation at our failures had taught us that the thrones and dynasties of Europe looked upon the Union as already fallen, and were glad at its fall. But the prayers of our loving mothers were heard, and the God of battles unsheathed the sword of His power! Where is the tongue eloquent enough to utter the joy of the people when, as the signal of our assured triumph, the flag of Sumter was once more unfurled from its ancient battlements? All over the country the meridian hour of high twelve was watched with throbbing heart and melting eye. The maimed soldier tottering on his crutch; the gray haired sire, the wrinkles on his face flooded with rills of tearful joy; the matron still mourning her lost ones, but turning her reverent eyes to heaven in sobbing praise for her answered prayers, the lisping boy in sympathetic wonder, he knows not why—all in the wildest ecstacy shout with choral voice: "The Union is restored!"

THE MARTYR PRESIDENT.

But the laurel wreath was twined with the cypress. The shouts of joy were mingled with the wailings of grief. In the hour of triumph the nation was turned into the house of mourning. Assassination for the first time stained the annals of our country. The Marty President was no more! With the accent of mercy on his lips, he had gone to appear before the throne of Eternal Mercy on High. A bereaved people could only bow their heads and weep.

When in some distant age and country millions yet unborn shall read the story of the Secession war, the glory and shame, the joy and grief of that day, will be marked as the most dramatic event of the thrilling era, and the page which recites it will more resemble a tale of romance than the sober narration of history.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

But while the national spirit can thus glorify a few folds of faded bunting, how it glows into ardor when it clusters around some spot enshrined in the popular affection. Independence Hall, Mount Vernon, or the Old South Church, would inspire patriotism in even the coldest, and will ever rouse to enthusiasm the impulsive. This sentiment was strikingly exemplified in the late conflict by the gigantic contest for possession of the National Capital. In the eye of mere military strategy it was no fitter a place for the head of the government than many another, and the rebels could no more fear the science of war when directed from Washington than elsewhere. Yet all felt the moral effect of capturing that city. It was not only the center of Federal power; it was the Mecca of the American heart. The site had been chosen by the Father of his Country; the city was laid out on his plan, and called after his name. A blush had been brought to the cheek for two generations because, in the British War, the invading enemy had demolished its Capitol. And now, when rebellion menaced the pride and power of the Great Republic, what shame would cover the faces of the people if rebel feet should tread upon the ashes of its magnificent dome. Every patriot citizen called aloud to spare us that humiliation. "The force withheld from the front to protect the capital may weaken us elsewhere, may even prolong the war, but the honor and glory of our country is at stake. Let not rebels, at home, nor their sympathizers abroad, exult over the expulsion of the government from its ancient seat, nor the gallant soldier be humbled in the dust at the flight of Federal rulers from the throne of their power. Encircle the sacred city with walls of bristling steel, hurl defiance at the insulting foe; stand by the archives of our fathers' glorious deeds, and we will stand by you with the last dollar and to the last man." And when the national hopes were realized, and the war-worn veterans of a hundred fields at the return of peace passed in grand review through the spacious avenues of the Federal City, and gazed, many of them for the first time, upon the lofty dome of the Capitol, how proudly the emotion swelled each bosom, already too full for utterance, "No rebel banner ever waved from that pinnacle."

GRAVES OF THE NOBLE DEAD.

The same soul stirring spirit of national glory moved us all when we remembered that to give up the revolted States was to surrender many a battle field of the Revolution, many a grave yard of our noblest dead. Could we allow a foreign flag to wave over Cowpens, King's Mountain, or Yorktown? Could we let Washington or Greene sleep in a foreign land? Could we suffer the bones of half the Presidents of the Republic they had governed so wisely to sanctify a soil rent from us by treason and ruled by an alien power? No, no! The South was our partner in the grand deeds of the past, and she must go with us to share the dawning glories of the future.

NATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

But, my countrymen, ennobling as these recollections of national glory are, there is yet a higher impulse pervading and animating the popular heart. As spirit is above matter, as thought elevates sense, so the institutions of our country are dearer and more sacred than the holiest material shrine of our patriotism. It is not because our starry flag assures us continental dominion, not because the fields of our renown or the graves of our mighty dead tell of courage and genius, that they are so revered. It is that they speak "trumpet-tongued" of the security of freedom, of the justice and equality of our laws, of the majesty of our institutions! Even Old Faneuil would be but vulgar masonry if every brick and crevice did not speak with the voice of Liberty. The Capitol dome itself would be but a masterpiece of architecture if it did not surmount the deliberations of freemen. American glory rests not on the low objects of sense, but plumes its wing for a loftier height, and like its own eagle, seeks a perch in the upper sky. It finds full sweep for its wing and full scope for its eye only in that empyrean realm where universal freedom, intellectual, social and religious, is guaranteed by constitutional law and enforced by popular virtue.

PEACEFUL REUNIONS.

Brethren! Full well do you all remember how our hearts were fired by the tocsin sound of war for the Union! We had hoped for peace, but war was thrust upon us. The glove was thrown down in defiance; with firm resolve and sinewy arm we took it up. And now after many a peril, our ranks thinned by the sword and disease, a remnant is left to meet in soldierly love and exult with our fellow-citizens over the complete success of the good cause. You need not be detained at this late day by a rehearsal of the exploits of the

ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

They have been recounted on many another occasion with sufficient particularity, and are known and read of all men. They are already graven on the tablets of history, and their memory will be perpetuated by sculpture and song to the remotest ages. It is fame enough that you were the center of the Grand Armies of the Republic in the hour when her need was the sorest. When that resolute multitude formed line of battle against treason, the Army of the Tennessee, the right wing, rested on the Mississippi in the West, the Army of the Potomac, the left wing, was based on the seaboard in the East, while our army confronted the very heart of the Rebellion in the South. These were the three grand lines of movement. Each had work enough for the sturdiest, and each won laurels enough to content the bravest. We are not here to boast of our own achievements, nor to detract from those of others. On the contrary, to our brethren of all the armies we bid hearty welcome, and for their deeds of valor shall our applause be heard

"As when storms the welkin rend."

But gladly as we award their just meed of praise to others, our minds proudly revert to the dangers and achievements of our own beloved Army of the Cumberland. Some of us were with it in its very infancy, when not even a full brigade had gathered to its standard. Others joined us, and went with it in dreary marches, and stood with it on stricken fields during its long campaigns of struggle and glory. Like the acron, the appropriate emblem of its youth, it grew circle by circle from regiment to brigade, from brigade to division, from division to corps, and from corps to army, as steadily and surely as its prototype grows, each year with its girding ring, one after another, from the tiny plant into the century-living oak.

THE TIDE OF VICTORY.

Nor was the tide of its victory less constantly swelling, battle by battle, than the stately proportions of its growth. From its first check of Zollicoffer at Wildcat Hills, through all its unswerving career, it never knew defeat. Even on the bloody banks of the Chickamauga, "The River of Death," while the right and the left of our beleaguered host were swept from the field by the exultant foe, the indomitable center—Thomas's *old* corps—rallied by that lion-hearted leader, stood breasting the fiery waves of rebel assault, as a rock defies the ocean storms.

THOMAS THE CENTRAL FIGURE.

And while the Army of the Cumberland was the center of the armies of the Union, the Fourteenth Corps, and even Thomas's Fist Division, was the center of that army, and who does not know that the heart and soul of that division was Thomas himself. His atlas shoulders were the central pivot of all the armies of the Republic. His genius was as rounded and full as his position was central. How fitting that a character all of whose elements were in such an equipoise, should be the central figure in our grand line of battle, and how inevitable that such a man should become the central object on which was fixed the converging eyes of his grateful countrymen.

THE ARMY'S DEAD.

When we meet to-day, "and fight our battles o'er again," reminding each other, as we so naturally do, of the joys and privations and victories of other years, when we are surrounded by the battle stained ensigns that circle now, how vividly comes back the past. Again, the anxious hour, the irreparable losses, the enduring friendships fill our souls. While our fallen comrades look down upon us from the pencilled canvass, their spirits hover around us in heroic sympathy. The voice of our departed leader still rings in our ears as the clarion of victory, and the stalwart form we loved so well, still sits, god-like, in our old President's chair.

"Oh, it is a beautiful belief that ever round our
  head,
On viewless wings are hov'ring the spirits of the
  dead."

But the spirits of the illustrious dead around us bid us withdraw our lingering looks from the rear and advance with steady step, and eyes to the front, in the forward march of our country's glory. How grandly looms the Republic upon the vision! Let the insidious dangers of national wealth, and eternal vigilance, the price of liberty, be the theme of some other day; now we revel in the peaceful joys of a restored Union, and trust those who shall come after us to perpetuate and deserve its blessings. Proud as we are of our martial achievements, we count them as but trifles compared with the great spirit of Fraternity and Union which we hope they have made immortal. In bare strategy or courage, other wars may have rivaled ours; but when did the effusion of blood so guaranty the existence of a nation, so canonize the institutions of liberty?

UNIVERSAL AMNESTY.

And now, comrades, citizens of the redeemed Republic, is it not time to sanctify and secure our victory by universal amnesty? Shall we keep alive the animosities of the old quarrel? Shall we not rather propose to our former enemies of the South—citizens still though they were enemies once—that we drink together the waters of Lethe and remember no more the sectional hate that embroiled us? We are the offspring of the same gallant ancestors, and nurtured in the same institutions, language and religion. The North and the South are twin brethren, joint heirs of the glory of the old Republic, and now that the Red Sea of our deliverance from sectional bondage has been crossed and our wanderings in the wilderness of civil war ended, why shall we not enter hand in hand into the promised land of perpetual peace? Gallantly the defeated Southron struggled in his "Lost Cause." Our victory was over no mean foe, and for no sinister purpose. It has given us—given the whole people of the Union—the mightiest material empire, the freest people, the grandest future that Heaven has ever vouchsafed to any nation. Nor has cruelty sullied the triumph of the victor. No rebel blood has stained the executioner's block. In their civil wars, Americans may fall by the sword, but they never perish by the axe. To pass the vanquished under the yoke was the remorseless usage of heathen antiquity, but how much better is the heroes of Christian conquest to extend the olive branch.

THE CENTENNIAL.

Birthday of Independence will soon dawn upon us. On that natal morn let the South and the North sit down together on the old benches in Independence Hall and take the sacrament of reconciliation. Let us of the Union armies invite our Secession foes to meet us at that ancient fane of Freedom, and there, in the holy ground consecrated to brotherly love, bury our dead strifes eternally out of sight. Let him of the North bring with him the memories of Bunker Hill, Saratoga, Brandywine and all the venerable traditions of the older time; let him of the South come with the proud historic contributions of his sunny land to the volume of his nation's glory; and there let us both with clasped hands lay down together our offerings on the altar of our common country, and in the presence of God and myriads of assembled freemen, by the memory of our fathers and the hopes of our children to the latest generation, swear to preserve forever Liberty, Fraternity and Union!

Finding the heat uncomfortable while delivering his address, Gen. Ward, to the amusement and applause of the audience, removed his collar and neck tie, and unbuttoned his vest, when he remarked "That the temperature here is about as warm as I used to find it in the field sometimes." [Applause.] Gen. Ward's address was warmly applauded at its conclusion and the band struck up

"The Star Spangled Banner."

GEN. GRANT SPEAKS.

There was now a general call upon Gen. Grant, and when he arose the applause was almost deafening. He addressed the assemblage as follows:

Gentlemen of the Army of the Cumberland, Ladies and Gentlemen:

It affords me great pleasure to meet again so many of my old comrades. I never had the pleasure of a command with you but I had the pleasure of being immediately connected with your distinguished leader who has added so much luster and glory to the army of the Cumberland.

Urgent calls were made for Hooker, and amid the wildest enthusiasm the veteran came forward supported by a cane. He said:

Mr. President, My Comrades of the Army of the Cumberland, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I do not rise to talk; I merely rise out of courtesy to calls upon me. I have been celebrating for some time, and am almost celebrated out. You should let me off this time. [Laughter, and cries of go on.] There are a few remarks, however, that I desire to make. The latter remarks of the able orator of the evening strike me as of the most importance. He speaks of the national celebration—not geographical. Now, I have just been celebrating the anniversary of the capture of the city of Mexico, and we there fought the battle over again. Now, why can't we fight the battles of the Rebellion over again with good feeling. Are they not our countrymen? I have fought and fought them, and they are the hardest devils to beat I ever heard of. You may search the wide world over, and you can't find their equal. I have since the Rebellion visited Europe and seen the French, German, Austrian and other armies, but it would be down hill work to whip them as compared with those we have fought. [Applause.] (Gen. Hooker here appeared about to stop, when he was greeted with cries of go on, go on.) The General said, you must listen or I'll sit down; I don't want to stand here and be laughed at. In Mexico, when we foraged we paid for what we got, and what was the result? Why when we left, the Mexicans invited Taylor and Scott to take command of their armies and all of us to stay in their country. The principles of war cannot be changed in our day.

REMARKS OF GENERAL SHERMAN.

There were vociferous calls for General Sherman, and in response that gentleman addressed the audience as follows:

Ladies and Gentlemen:

This morning I attended the meeting of the Army of the Cumberland and made a few remarks by way of apology, which was sufficient, and now I ought to be excused. But this audience is very tempting, and while I don't want to have the reputation of a speaker, I can see no harm in addressing such an audience. If I can give you pleasure, I will do it. They tell us that this world is but a stage, and, as Shakespeare has it, men and women are only actors on it; each one has his part.

Now, here we have a stage and before you are the actors. They were actors in a great tragedy of many acts, every one of which, if painted in living colors, would tie you down to your seats as you never were in witnessing a play. Could any of these actors portray the scenes through which they have passed, you would be wrapped in attention. You would hear the roar of cannons and the sound of muskets; you would see the dead and dying, and from the lips of the latter you would have something to tell their friends. You would have such a scene as you would feel in your hearts; only such as has been felt by all in bereavement. These men gave up their lives that you might live, and bequeathed to you a country grand, beautiful, sublime. Their death teaches us a lesson.

REMARKS OF GEN. MCDOWELL.

In response to repeated calls Gen. McDowell said he hardly thought it right to call him. He was now an outsider, a volunteer and he thought the regulars had got through their work. There were some who objected to such organizations as this, fearing that they may give rise to bitter feeling. They are like those old Bourbon's who never knew anything and could never learn anything. [Laughter.] The question of amnesty reminds me of a "little story," as old Abe used to say. Last summer a distinguished French officer said there was a class that was proscribed in the United States; that they would not give us support, answered that the same kind could not be got to support France, if here. Why, he said, and I answered you would shoot them. Our war is of the past, now, and the animosities will be forgotten, even those who took part in it will be forgotten. Republics, it is said, are ungrateful, but I don't believe it. This portion of the Republic, Pittsburgh, is not ungrateful, as is shown by their warm and cordial reception of the Army of the Cumberland.

Loud calls were made for Gen. Sheridan, but beyond denouncing the bringing of anything like politics into the society, he had nothing to say.

GOV. HARTRANFT CALLED FOR.

Governor Hartranft was forced to present himself, and upon stepping forward said:

I simply desire to acknowledge your kind greeting. I am highly gratified with this large and brilliant audience. It is a response to what I promised this morning, a liberal and hospitable reception to the army of the Cumberland by the citizens of Pittsburgh.

SPEECH OF CHAPLAIN CHRISTIE.

In rising up before you, comrades, by chance my hand caught hold of this empty chair—the chair of our brave old leader of the Fourteenth Corps, and formerly occupied by him in all his dignity. Whithersoever our leader pointed his finger, we followed, never questioning his ability. Those scenes you will never forget, and particularly will you remember the bloody field of Chickamauga. You will remember that night, when deserted and overwhelmed, not by the foes in front, but by a portion of the Army of the James, Longstreet and Hill rolled around us and us surrounded in the corn field and on the hill. Our commander called out, "Firm, boys! We will soon have support." Steadman rallied and came up from Chattanooga and we know with what gratitude and open arms we received him. With the patriots who have gone to give their last account, we kept back the enemy that night and the next day, till we were secure within Chattanooga. Fresh are the memories of sadness, sorrow and grief. One of our joys left to us, is that of such a meeting as this of to-day, the affections formed in the army, our lying down beside each other on the field, assisting each other to meet here, bringing some who otherwise could not be here, and last of all this reunion of to-day—these are ties closer than those of relationship. There are no stronger love which can bind heart to heart than the love which exists between the soldiers of the Army of the Cumberland.

General Sheridan read a dispatch from the One Hundred and Seventy-seventh regiment of New York greeting the Army of the Cumberland and hoping that they will have a good time. Adjourned.

The following is the programme for to-day:

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1873.

Assemble at the Monongahela House at 10 A. M., and proceed to Library Hall for transaction of society business.

EVENING.

Assemble at the Monongahela House at 8 P. M., and proceed to City Hall to attend the banquet exercises.

"Bugler's call will be sounded fifteen minutes before "Assembly."

OUR DISTINGUISHED GUESTS.

The following are among the distinguished men now in the city:

General U. S. Grant, President of the United States.
General William T. Sherman, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Army.
Lieutenant-General Phil. Sheridan.
General John F. Hartranft, Governor of Pennsylvania.
General Durbin Ward, of Ohio, the Orator of the Day.
General Joseph Hooker.
General Irvin McDowell.
General William D. Whipple, Adjutant-General of Sherman's staff.
General O. E. Babcock, Private Secretary to the President.
General O. M. Poe, of General Sherman's staff.
General Daniel Butterfield, commander of the Third Division, Fifth Corps, Army of the Cumberland.
General W. E. Latta, Adjutant General of Pennsylvania.
General Charles Cruft, of Indiana.
General Absolam Baird, of General Sheridan's staff.
General Henry M. Cist, of Ohio, Secretary of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland.
General J. A. Fullerton, Treasurer of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland.
General Edward McCook, Governor of Colorado.
General Thomas J. Jordon.
General Theodore F. Brown, of Illinois.
General Prior, of Kentucky, the painter of the picture of "General Thomas at Chickamauga."
Colonel Ramsey, of Pottsville, Pa., formerly of General Thomas's staff.
General Henry Stone, of New York.

THE ART COMMITTEE.

The committee to whom has been assigned the difficult and delicate duty of deciding the merits of the competing models for the monument of Thomas were in session yesterday, and will this morning make their award. The committee is as follows: Gen. Wm. D. Whipple, of Washington, Chairman; Gen. S. W. Price, of Kentucky; Gen. Theodore F. Brown, of Indiana, and Gen. C. C. Coult, of the United States Army.

RAILROAD COLLISION.

Engineer Killed—Two Persons Injured.

Friday night, about half past eight o'clock, a collision occurred on the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Livermore, twelve miles east of Conemaugh, attended with fatal results. Section one of the Philadelphia express east, left Union depot on time at five o'clock. This train consisted of the engine and eight cars, namely, two baggage, one smoking, two passenger, and three "sleepers." A few passengers occupied the sleeping coaches, the remainder of the train being empty. About half past eight o'clock the express approached Livermore. At this point there is a siding situated between the double track of the main roadway. This siding was approachable by trains from either track and was at this particular time occupied by an eastern bound train which had preceded the express, and was awaiting its passage before proceeding on its way. At the moment of the accident, a single engine, or "pusher," was running back upon the siding from the westbound track, in order to occupy a position just ahead of the freight. As the express was passing this siding, which was at 8:39 P. M., a western-bound freight was seen turning the curve at that point and rapidly approaching the switch which connected that track with the siding and where the unfortunate "pusher" (engine No. 51) was slowly backing in toward the freight train already there. The switch, it is said, had been left open, and the freight dashed upon the siding. At the same moment the express was passing in the opposite direction, causing a triple collision. The freight engine and cars piled about the "pusher" engine, which was knocked off the siding far enough to catch the side of one of the sleepers in the express train, which had a hole knocked in its side. William Greene, engineer of the pusher, was instantly killed. Mr. Dick, engineer of the freight, and Mr. Bechtel, fireman, were somewhat injured, but not dangerously. Mrs. William Sheets, of Indianapolis, was the only person injured on the passenger train, and she escaped with a slight cut on the head. Peter Myers, flagman of the express, was slightly scalded. Greene resided at Altoona, and leaves a wife and children.

THE OIL TRADE.

Large Increase in Receipts of Crude and Shipments of Refined.

The following statistics of the oil trade, during the past eight months, show a very healthy increase in the volume of business, compared with the same period in 1872. The prices, however, are not so favorable:

Receipts of crude—	Bbls.
January 1 to September 6, 1873	1,269,504
January 1 to September 6, 1872	841,149
Increase in 1873	428,355
Shipments of refined—	Bbls.
January 1 to September 6, 1873	597,754
January 1 to September 6, 1872	517,474
Increase in 1873	80,280
Prices of oil—	
September 6, 1873, at Pittsburgh, crude	3⅛@3⅜c
September 6, 1873, at Parker's, crude	$1 10@1 12
September 6, 1872, at Pittsburgh, crude	8⅛@8⅜c
September 6, 1872, at Parker's, crude	$3 30@3 35
September 6, 1873, at Pittsburgh, refined	13⅛@13⅜
September 6, 1872, at Pittsburgh, refined	20 @20⅛

THE IRON TRADE.

Receipts of Metal and Ore for the Past Eight Months.

The receipts of pig metal and iron ore, at this port, for the eight months ending September 1st, show a very large increase in this branch of trade, compared with the same period of 1872. The following are the figures:

	Tons.
January 1 to September 1, 1873	422,955
January 1 to September 1, 1872	321,704
Increase in 1873	101,251

At this rate, the showing at the end of the year will be a very creditable one for our manufacturers and consumers of pig metal.

The sales of pig metal for the week ending yesterday were 5,180 tons, against 1,499 tons sold during the preceding week.

MORTUARY REPORTS.

Deaths in Pittsburgh and Allegheny.

The reports of the number of deaths in Pittsburgh and Allegheny, for the week ending September 14th are given below. It will be observed that in this city there have been but 58 deaths, against 70 the previous week—a decrease of 12. This is not so favorable a showing as for the week ending August 31st, when the decrease was 30. In Allegheny we have 24 deaths reported for the week, against 28 the preceding week. It will be observed, by the weekly list given below, that the week just closed shows fewer deaths, in the aggregate, in both cities, than has occurred in any one week since April 6th, excepting only the week ending June 15th, when there were but 63 deaths in both cities.

PITTSBURGH.

Dr. W. Snively, Physician to the Board of Health, reports that the total number of deaths in the city, for the week ending September 14, were 58. Of these 26 were males, 32 females, 56 white, and 2 colored. The causes of death were as follows: Cholera infantum, 10; consumption, convulsions and scarlet fever, each 4; marasmus, 3; capillary bronchitis, diarrhœa, sporadic dysentery, acute enteritis, typhoid fever, and inanition, each 2; accident, burning, asthma, asphyxia, acute bronchitis, carrhosis of liver cerebritis, cerebro-spinal meningitis, diptheria, chronic enteritis, gangrene, valvular disease of the heart, congestion of the lungs, meningitis, acute meningitis, subacute meningitis, paralysis, pneumonia, pericarditis, idiopathic tetanus and unknown, each one. Of the above there were under one year, 13; from 1 to 2, 14; from 2 to 5, 12; 5 to 10, 2; 10 to 15, 1; 20 to 30, 6; 30 to 40, 5; 40 to 50, 1; 50 to 60, 1; 60 to 70, 1; 70 to 80, 1; 80 to 90, 1.

ALLEGHENY.

The weekly report of Health Officer Hoch has the following exhibit: The number of deaths was 24; males, 15; females, 9, and all white. The diseases were: Cholera infantum, 6; typhoid fever, 3; chronic diarrhœa, 1; drowning, 2; still-born, 3; consumption, tubercular pneumonia, suicide, inflammation of brain, congestion of brain, marasmus, cancer, inflammation of kidneys and unknown, each one.

The ages were: Under 1 year, 6; between 1 and 5, 8; between 10 and 20, 1; between 20 and 30, 4; between 40 and 50, 3; between 50 and 60, 2.

THE WEEKLY DEATH RATE.

The following table shows the number of deaths reported each week, in Pittsburgh and Allegheny, since the first of April last:

Week ending	Pittsburgh.	Allegheny.	Total.
April 6	62	21	83
April 13	70	32	98
April 20	60	34	104
April 27	76	26	102
May 4	60	23	83
May 11	61	23	74
May 18	77	33	110
May 25	82	15	97
June 1	71	20	91
June 8	53	26	79
June 15	43	20	63
June 22	78	24	102
June 29	79	28	107
July 6	97	53	150
July 13	91	55	146
July 20	105	42	147
July 27	104	40	144
August 3	105	51	156
August 10	106	58	164
August 17	106	23	129
August 24	108	39	147
August 31	78	25	103
Total, 5 months	1,778	711	2,489
September 7	70	28	98
September 14	58	24	82

THE RED MEN.

Statistics of the Order—Moral Tone of the Delegates.

The Great Council of the Improved Order of Red Men of the United States, which recently met at Wilmington, Delaware, had a very pleasant session. A grand banquet and an excursion to Fort Delaware formed an agreeable part of the programme.

The Great Incohonee, James P. Riely, in his annual address, made this flattering allusion to the growth of the order during the past year: "Our order has been very prosperous since the last session of the Great Council. A number of Tribes and Great Councils have been instituted, and I think we can readily anticipate, in a few great suns at least, that our council fires will be burning in every State and Territory of our Union."

In his annual report, the Great Chief of Records, Joshua Maris, states that there has been a large and rapid increase in the order, and then submits the following statement in support thereof:

The whole number of Tribes in the United States is 449, with a membership of 34,758. During the year there have been 8,227 adoptions, 578 rejections, 3,625 suspensions, 214 expulsions, 262 reinstatements, 346 persons were admitted by card, and 568 persons withdrew by card. The whole number of deaths have been 314. There are 122 P. G. S., and 3,672 P. S. The number of new Tribes instituted during the year was 94, while but 8 Camp Fires were extinguished.

The Great Keeper of the Wampum reported his receipts for the year at $7,513 36 and his disbursements at $6,669 81, leaving a balance in hand of $855 50. Additional receipts increase this sum to $1,605 38.

The Wilmington *Commercial* thus speaks of the moral tone of the delegates: "As is customary with all society organizations, the Improved Order of Red Men underwent in its infancy an ordeal of dissipation at its annual reunions which was not pleasant to contemplate. Men who were in a measure dissolute in their habits, managed to become representatives to the Great Councils, and these occasions became noted for their conviviality. Of late years, however, these gatherings have undergone a radical change. Sobriety and real worth have become the basis of selection rather than standing in the community, and the representatives now sent to the Great Council of the United States are men of temperate habits, quiet and unassuming manners, and gentlemanly in their whole deportment. Such is the character of those now present with us. They move unobtrusively about in our community, eschew saloons, and are in every way worthy the noble order which is united in the bonds of 'Freedom, Friendship and Charity.'"

FEDERAL AND STATE COURTS.

Important Decision Under the Bankrupt Laws.

In the United States District Court, on Saturday, Judge McCandless rendered a decision in the cases of T. K. Wilson vs. Lowrie Childs, Wm. Anshutz vs. J. A. Campbell, in the matter of Weamer, bankrupt, and other cases. These cases came up on motions for preliminary injunctions to restrain execution creditors from disposing of the property of the debtors named, under the executions issued out of the State Courts. The point was raised that the United States Court, sitting in bankruptcy, had no authority to restrain executions issued by the State Courts prior to the time of the institution of proceedings in bankruptcy. This point was submitted to the Court, and the following opinion was rendered by His Honor Judge McCandless:

"As nearly the whole week has been occupied with the argument in these two cases, and as I am compelled to leave to-day for Williamsport, to hold court there on Monday next, I have no time to elaborate an opinion upon the points submitted by the learned counsel for the respective parties. All the Court can now do is to state results, and the simple principle which must govern us in these and all like cases in the future. The recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Marshall vs. Knox must control us and be our guide in the determination of the question. It is there held that where an execution has issued from a State Court, and a levy has been made before the commencement of the proceedings in bankruptcy, the possession of the officer cannot be disturbed by the assignees. The latter, in such cases, is only entitled to such residue as may remain in the Sheriff's hands, after the debt for which the execution issued has been satisfied. As by the laws of Pennsylvania the execution is a lien upon all the personal property of the defendant from the moment it reaches the Sheriff's hands, the right of execution creditors, or a landlord upon a warrant issued before the commencement of the proceedings in bankruptcy is paramount to the assignee in bankruptcy, and will control the fund as against the general creditors. But inasmuch as no bills in equity have been filed in these cases, there is nothing upon which a motion for an injunction can rest, it, therefore, for this reason, must be disallowed independent of any question upon the merits. Preliminary order dissolved and injunction refused."

OBITUARY.

Death of Ex-Mayor Bingham.

The Hon. William Bingham, ex-Mayor of Pittsburgh, died on Monday afternoon, at his residence in the Nineteenth ward. Mr. Bingham was one of seven brothers, all of whom have occupied prominent and honorable positions as business men and citizens. He was one of the members of the noted transportation firm of Bingham Brothers, which in its time nearly monopolized the passenger and freight traffic of the Pennsylvania Canal, between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia. After the canal gave way to the railroad, he engaged in the forwarding and commission business, which he carried on for a number of years. In 1856 he accepted the nomination of the American party for the office of Mayor of this city, and was elected by a large majority. His election was a surprise to his party, as well as to himself. He was no politician, but he filled the office creditably, and retired with a clean record. On the death of his son, William Bingham, Jr., who, with his wife and two children went down on the ill-fated Cambria, Mr. Bingham took charge of the steamship and foreign exchange agency, so successfully managed by his son, which he continued to conduct until siezed with the illness which caused his death. He was an active, consistent and honored member of the M. E. Church, having been connected with Christ church since its organization. He was quiet, unassuming and unpretending, yet devoted to family and to friends, and full of sympathy and love for his race. His admirable traits of character endeared him to all with whom he came in contact, and his death will be widely lamented.

The Coal Outlook.

The *Labor Tribune* says: "Work in the railway pits continues. The river pits, with one or two exceptions, continue idle. There is a desire on the part of many of the small operators to resume work at the four and two cent rates, but the movement is resisted by the larger operators, who controlled the means of transportation. From what we have been able to learn, there is a very strong desire to insist on four cents instead of three and one-half for digging over the three-fourth inch screen. Notice to this effect has been given by many banks. The question comes up for discussion at the next Convention.

"We hope that the miners, in electing delegates to the Convention of the 20th inst., will see to it that they send men who will correctly represent them and speak their sentiments. It would not be well to give positive instructions to the delegates, because to do so is to deprive the Convention of the power or right to discuss and consider all the reasons for or against the proposed advance.

"We believe it to be our duty to advise in the most positive terms against precipitate action. Let a strike be avoided at all hazards. There is too little to gain and too much to lose just now by a strike. We believe that everything can be obtained by peaceable measures. Wisdom has marked the course of the miners thus far, and we hope to see wise counsels continue to prevail. Organization is of more importance just now than the proposed half cent."

Iron and Coal.

Commercial advices of the 30th ultimo note an advance in the price of iron in the North of England, and great activity in building blast-furnaces in Cleveland. No. 3 Cleveland iron stood at about 100s to 102s 6d, and No. 4 90s net cash, immediate delivery. The orders for iron shipbuilding were scarce, and on the Tyne especially the shipbuilding trade was dull.

In the South Staffordshire districts there was a prospect of increased coal supplies, promising an important change in the present aspect of affairs. The London *Times* of the 2d, speaking of these districts, says:

As a rule, the mills and forges are not running more than four days per week, the falling off in the United States demand being most conspicuous, and latest advices from the market confirm all which has been recently stated about the increasing competition on the part of iron producers in the Northern States.

Mr. A. T. Hay, of Burlington, Iowa, has written a letter to James H. McCord, United States Boiler Inspector at St. Louis, in which he takes the ground that boiler explosions are in the main the product of forces generated by heat from the effete matter in foul water. He thinks that when the potent forces known to exist in foul water are better understood—that is, when every practical engineer realizes that foul water possesses physical forces absolutely dangerous and beyond his control, and that, too, at such temperature and under such pressures as render clean water perfectly safe, none of the devices now in use will command any serious attention; while pure water will act the same every time under like thermic conditions, and may be set down as absolutely safe, with ordinary care, as a motive power.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, September 17, 1873.

In city affairs there has been little doing in the usual lines of business, although the streets have presented a very active appearance, being given up to the sight-seers drawn together by the reunion of the Army of the Cumberland, Pittsburgh extending, in her usual hearty manner, a cordial greeting to all wearers of the "blue."

All branches of trade show increasing activity, and the demand for money is greater than at any time for some weeks past. The bill brokers seem pretty busy and have on hands large amounts of first class paper, which they are offering at rates which buyers opine will be increased before many weeks; hence a disposition on their part to hold off till a hardening process sets in. In the Eastern markets money is commanding much higher rates relatively than here; Philadelphia especially seems to be troubled with the shorts, judging from the reports of sales of commercial paper on Third street.

It is little wonder that a feeling of uneasiness pervades the New York money market, owing to the suspension of the New York Warehouse and Security Company and the failure of so prominent a firm as Kenyon, Cox & Co. There has been a feverish tone to the stock market all day, even the Vanderbilt specialties ran down rapidly toward the close. Central dropped from 103⅞ to 99½, although this includes the dividend. Lake Shore is off ½ and Western Union down to 88. Pacific Mail declined from 43 to 42; Rock Island from 102½ to 101⅝; Ohios from 36⅞ to 36; St. Paul from 44⅞ to 43, and Wabash from 57⅞ to 55½. Gold keeps steady at 111¼ to 111⅜, which is probably a fraction lower than the point at which it will settle.

State bonds show but little change, there being but few buyers at even the present low figures. Tennessees, from which so much was expected, are changing hands at 81. Missouris, owing to the growing distrust of the future political status of that State, have declined to 91½, though firm at that figure.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co., report the following quotations of government and State bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Evening.
1881	116⅞
1862	113⅛
1864	113⅛
1865	115⅛
1865, new	115⅛
1867	116
1868	115⅜
10 40s	112
New 5s	111⅛
Gold	111⅛
Currency 6s	112⅜
Tennessees, old	81
Tennessees, new	80⅛
South Carolinas, July	14
North Carolinas, old	27⅛
North Carolinas, new	15
Missouris	91⅛

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	111⅛
United States 6s, 1881	116⅞
United States 5-20s, 1862	113⅛
United States 5-20s, 1864	113⅛
United States 5-20s, 1865	113⅛
United States 10-40s	112
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	115⅛
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	116
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	115⅛
Currency Pacifics	112⅜

—It will be noticed from the following compilation of part of the railroad traffic for August (twenty-eight lines, not embracing the Pennsylvania Road and its connections, or the New York Central), that the increase over the same month's last year, averages is close upon eight per cent. And the average since January 1, eight months, is over nine per cent. The compilation is made by the *Financial Chronicle* of Saturday:

RAILROAD EARNINGS IN AUGUST.

	1873.	1872.
Atlantic & Great Western	$477,252	$472,110
Atlantic & Pacific	126,435	108,888
Baltimore & Ohio	1,414,596	1,281,848
Burlington, Cedar Rapids	108,100	93,420
Central Pacific	1,258,500	1,271,629
Chicago and Vincennes	65,008	66,601
Chicago & Northwestern	1,284,094	1,196,700
Cleveland, Col., Cinn.	426,283	401,252
Denever & Rio Grande	36,596	34,137
Erie	1,774,570	1,653,292
Illinois Central	748,684	783,255
Indianapolis, Bloomington	156,973	117,408
Kansas Pacific	328,188	349,371
Lake Shore & Mich. So.	1,582,531	1,459,360
Marietta & Cincinnati	173,469	162,521
Michigan Central*	335,123	333,873
Milwaukee & St. Paul	767,800	565,729
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	329,000	171,945
Mobile & Ohio	202,605	200,756
Ohio & Mississippi	301,998	294,243
Pacific of Missouri	325,093	316,199
St. Louis, Alton, (main)	127,777	125,538
St. Louis, Alton (branches)*	40,010	27,622
St. Louis & Iron Mountain	201,190	194,155
St. Louis, Kansas & North	251,813	227,522
St. Louis & South-eastern	113,162	....
Toledo, Peoria	130,292	127,862
Toledo, Wabash	642,209	614,175
Total (omitting St. L. & S. E.)	$13,616,239	$12,646,691

*Three weeks only of August in each year.

EARNINGS FROM JANUARY 1 TO AUGUST 31.

	1873.	1872.
Atlantic and Great Western	$3,348,254	$3,223,064
Atlantic and Pacific	855,914	708,421
Burlington and Cedar Radids	678,772	577,217
Central Pacific	8,791,653	8,062,755
Chicago and Vincennes	429,167	398,798
Chicago and Northwestern	8,522,752	7,607,644
Cleveland, Col., Cinn	3,178,925	2,857,144
Erie	11,635,961	12,167,249
Illinois Central	5,173,599	5,095,738
Indiana and Bloomington	975,567	869,610
Kansas Pacific	2,302,193	2,322,890
Lake Shore and Mich. South	12,860,180	11,149,247
Marietta and Cincinnati	1,430,610	1,217,002
Michigan Central*	4,588,341	4,095,746
Milwaukee and St. Paul	5,219,801	3,978,230
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	2,069,837	1,032,116
Mobile and Ohio	1,750,254	1,699,508
Ohio and Mississippi	2,381,175	2,134,578
Pacific of Missouri	2,321,890	2,216,640
St. Louis and Alton	930,128	888,649
St. Louis (branches)	383,577	303,267
St. Louis and Iron Mountain	1,544,518	1,434,531
St. Louis, Kansas and North	1,744,069	1,803,197
St. Louis and Southeastern	824,737	....
Toledo and Wabash	3,830,626	3,799,577
Total (omitting St. L. & S. E.)	$86,947,133	$79,534,418

*Three weeks only of August in each year.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by George I. Whitney, Esq., broker and dealer in stocks, bonds and gold, corner Fifth avenue and Wood street:

September 17, 1873.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Gold	111⅜	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
Western Union Teleg'ph	88⅜	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛	88
Pacific Mail	43	42⅝	42⅛	42	42
Adams Express	....	90	....	89½	89
Wells-Fargo Express	....	71½	....	71	....
American Express	....	61½	....	....	....
United States Express	....	....	....	66	....
New York Central	....	....	103⅛	103⅛	99⅛
Erie	56⅛	56⅛	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛
Michigan Southern	....	90⅛	....	90⅛	90⅛
Illinois Central	....	103	....	103	....
Cleveland and Pittsb'gh	....	85⅛	....	85	....
Chicago and N. W.	57⅛	55⅛	....	54⅛	53⅛
Chicago and N. W. pref	....	....	....	75⅛	75⅛
Rock Island	....	102⅛	....	102	101⅛
St. Paul	44⅛	43⅛	....	43⅛	43
St. Paul, pref	....	....	....	67	67⅛
Wabash	....	57⅛	....	56⅛	55⅛
Fort Wayne	....	94	....	94	....
Ohio and Mississippi	....	36⅛	....	36	36
Union Pacific	....	25¾	....	25⅝	25⅛
Chicago and Alton	....	101	....	100	....
Harlem	....	....	....	128	127

*Ex dividend.

—Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 70 Fourth avenue, furnishes the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

Penna. Central	53	Phil'a and Erie	24
Reading	54	Pittsburgh 5s	72⅛
United Cos.	121⅛	A. V. R. R. 7-30s	92⅛
Oil Creek	22⅛	Central Trans.	47
Lehigh Valley	60⅛	Empire Trans.	55

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, September 18, 1873.

REMARKS.—The market yesterday was decidedly quiet, presenting nothing very new or important, and being a partial holiday trade was in a measure neglected. So far as we could ascertain prices have undergone no material change.

CRUDE.

Prices in this market are nominal and at other leading points unsettled. We quote nominally 3⅛@3⅜c. No sales reported here.

PARKER'S.

3,500 bbls spot	$1 17⅛
2,000 bbls s. o. all year	1 15

For prices in the oil regions see dispatches.

REFINED.

We have nothing new to note. The asking rates are 13@13⅛c, pretty low prices. Philadelphia delivery—spot 16⅛c: futures 16c. New York—spot 17@17⅛c; futures 16@16⅛c.

OIL BARRELS.

Prices weak and declining. City $2 22; country $2 15.

[By Western Union Telegraph Line.]

TITUSVILLE, September 17.—The *Herald* says: The petroleum market was upset and prices trembling from $1 50 to $1 41⅛, at which latter quotation market closed weak on upper road. In Parker's market quiet but firm, with Oil City market slightly depressed. Sales and resales of crude petroleum in the oil regions:

1,000 bbls upper road, spot	$1 45
300 bbls upper road, spot	1 45
500 bbls upper road, spot	1 47⅛
1,000 bbls upper road, spot	1 47⅛
1,000 bbls upper road, S. O. 30 days	1 45
1,000 bbls Oil City, spot	1 37⅛
1,000 bbls Oil City, spot	1 40
5,000 bbls Parker's, spot	1 17⅛
2,000 bbls Parker's S. O., all year	1 15

NEW YORK, September 17—Closing 16.—Market firmer at 17⅛c; October delivery—17a17⅛c first half; 17c last half. Crude in bulk 6⅛a6⅛c spot lots; 6⅛c bid October. Philadelphia delivery quiet and firmer; refined, 16⅛c; sales 5,000 bbls November delivery reported at 16c.

PETROLEUM CENTER, September 17.—Market quiet and firm at $1 25a1 30.

TIDIOUTE, September 17.—Market firm and dull at $1 15.

OIL CITY, September 17.—Market quiet at $1 40.

TITUSVILLE, September 17.—Market quiet but firmer at $1 45a1 47⅛ for spot.

ROUSEVILLE, September 17.—Market quiet and unchanged at $1 25.

PARKER'S, September 17.—$1 15a1 20 and firmer.

PHILADELPHIA, September 17.—Market quiet; S. W., 16⅛c; crude, 10⅛a11c; cases, 20⅛c; sales none; futures, 16c.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Line.]

TITUSVILLE, September 17.—The market was quiet but firm at the opening, but closed weaker.

	Sales:
1,000 bbls upper road, spot	$1 47⅛
1,500 bbls upper road, spot	1 47⅛
700 bbls upper road, spot	1 50
700 bbls upper road, spot	1 52⅛
1,000 bbls upper road, spot	1 45
1,000 bbls lower road, spot	1 25
1,000 bbls Oil City, spot	1 47⅛
1,000 bbls Oil City, spot	1 45
3,000 bbls Parker's, spot	1 20

TITUSVILLE, September 17.—Market quiet but firm at $1 42a1 45.

PARKER'S, September 17.—Market quiet with no offerings at quotations; asking 2⅛a5c above market price, and nothing doing.

FOXBURG, September 17.—Market nominal at $1 15 a1 20.

TIDIOUTE, September 17.—Market firm at $1 20.

Watertown Cattle Market.

WATERTOWN, MASS., September 16.—Beef cattle—Receipts 1,273 head. Market remains generally unchanged, and sales were made at last week's prices; choice $10; extra at $9a9 50; first quality $8a8 50; second $6a7 50; third $4a5 50. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts 7,997 head. Market opened dull and scarcely anything doing until the middle of the forenoon when trade began by large dealers agreeing upon terms; sales in lots $2 50a3 75 each; extra $4a5 50; spring lambs 5⅛a7c ⅌ ℔.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, September 17.—Cotton dull at 16a18c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn firm at 67⅛a68c. Bacon dull at 9⅛a9⅛a10⅛c.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, September 17, 1873.

REMARKS—Trade was very good to-day, and some of the commission houses were entirely bare of every saleable article, caused by the recent influx of visitors to our city. This will only last for a day or so, when the merchants will be amply supplied by the large invoices of produce now on the way to this city. From an early hour this morning dealers and others were in the market purchasing largely before the stock became too low.

There is no material change to note in our previous quotations, but what new features are in the market will be found below.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	6,634	7,342	13,976
Apples, bbls	1,334	523	1,857
Cheese, boxes	862	1,065	1,927
Corn, sacks	1,809	2,371	4,180
Wheat, sacks	3,118	3,810	6,928
Barley, sacks	4,389	8,346	12,735
Rye, sacks	1,530	886	2,216
Oats, sacks	8,325	7,326	15,651
Butter, pkgs	148	180	328
Bacon pieces	1,363	....	1,363
Bacon, tierces	168	364	532

Below will be found the wholesale prices for this market, unless special mention is made to the contrary:

APPLES—Are growing scarce and better prices are being received. Our remarks in regard to the recent overstocked market seems to have had a good effect on shippers, as they have wisely stopped flooding the market for the present. Prices realized to-day varied from $1 75 to $3 00 ⅌ bbl, as to quality and condition. The receipts since our last were only 66 bbls.

ALES—There continues to be a very fair inquiry both for foreign and home made ales. The present indications point upward. The following are the present market rates: X, $9; XX, $10; porter, $10; India ale, $11 ⅌ bbl; Bass' English ale, in kilderkins of 25 galls, $22 75 @24 00; bbls, 45 galls, $42 25@44 00; hhds, 68 galls, $62 50@65 00: in cases, bottled, $2 75: Guinness and Younger's stouts, $2 75; Caswells & Hazard's ginger ale, $2.

ASHES—Trade is but moderatively active and for the grades given below we have no change to note. Arsenic, 6@8c; refined soda, 5@5⅛c; common do, 4c; pots, 9@9⅛c; pearls, 11c; black lead, 4⅛c; nitrate soda, 4⅛@4⅛c.

BEANS—Will not be very plenty for a few weeks and at present but a few hand picked navy and medium beans are in the market, and command $2 75@3 00 ⅌ bushel.

BANNER BAKING POWDER—Continues in active demand at our previous quotations; ¼ ℔ cans, $1 60 ⅌ doz; ½ ℔ cans $3; 1 ℔ cans $5 56; 5 ℔ cans $26; 10 ℔ wooden boxes, 40c ⅌ ℔.

BEESWAX—There does not seem to be much inquiry at present, but in a small way we can quote sales at 35@40c ⅌ ℔.

BROOM CORN—Continues dull, dealers preferring to await the arrival of the new crop. Our previous prices, however, are unchanged. Prime green hurl 9@10c is asked; prime green brush 6½@7⅛c; insiding 5@6c

BROOMS—Remain firm at $2 25@2 50@3 ⅌ doz.

BUTTER—Sells very readily at our previous quotations, although during the past day or two fancy figures for some extra choice lots have been realized. As a fair market quotation we give from 25@27c ⅌ ℔; medium 15@20c ⅌ ℔.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—We have nothing new to offer and trade rules moderately active and continue to quote at previous prices: Hams, extra sugar cured, ⅌ ℔ 15⅛c; shoulders, extra sugar cured, ⅌ ℔, 11⅛c; breakfast bacon, sugar cured, ⅌ ℔, 13⅛c; dried beef, extra sugar cured, ⅌ ℔, 18⅛c; beef tongues, sugar cured, ⅌ doz, $7 50. Bacon—Shoulders, ⅌ ℔, 10c; rib sides, 10⅛c; short rib do, 11c; clear do, 11⅛c; mess pork, ⅌ bbl, $18. Lard—Prime leaf in tierces, 9⅛c ⅌ ℔; refined for summer use, in tierces, 9⅛c; refined for summer use, in half bbls. 10⅛c; refined for summer use, in buckets, 11c; refined in 3 ℔ caddies, 12⅛c; refined in 5 ℔ caddies, 12⅛c; refined in 3 ℔ pails, 13⅛c; refined in 6 ℔s pails, 13c. The receipts since our last report were but 50 tierces bacon.

CANNED GOODS—Are in good demand. We feel perfectly confident in predicting that before many days prices will rule considerably higher, owing to the fact that the fruit crops are short and the fruit of a poor quality, besides learning that sugars are on the advance. The following are the present quotations: 2 ℔s blackberries, ⅌ doz, $2 25; 2 ℔s white cherries, $2 75; 2 ℔s red cherries, $2 75; 2 ℔s green gages, $3 50; 2 ℔s peaches, $2 50; 3 ℔s peaches, $3 40; 2½ ℔s California pears, $5; 2 ℔s egg plums, $3 50; 2 ℔s Damson plums, $2 50; 2 ℔s pine apple, $2 75; 2 ℔s quinces, $2 25; 2 ℔s strawberries, $2 25; 2 ℔s blueberries, $2 50; 2 ℔s whortleberries, $2 75; 2 ℔s lima beans, $3; 2 ℔s stringbeans, $2; 2 ℔s Winslow's corn, ⅌ doz, $3; 2 ℔s sugar corn $2 75; 2 ℔s Baltimore corn, $2 25; 2 ℔s green peas, $2 00; 2 ℔s succotash, $3 25; 3 ℔s tomatoes, $2 40; 2½ ℔s pumpkins $2 65; 1 ℔ California salmon, $3 25; 2½ ℔s California salmon, $4 50; 3 ℔s spiced salmon, $7; 1 ℔ fresh lobsters $2 75; 2 ℔s fresh lobster, $3 75; 1 ℔ Cove oysters $1 15@1 40; 2 ℔s Cove oysters, $2 00@2 30; 1 ℔ spiced oysters, $1 75; 2 ℔s spiced oysters, $2 75; tomato ketchup, quarts, $2 25; tomato ketchup, pints, $1 50; Halford sauce, pints, $4 25; Halford sauce, ½ pints, $2 50.

Mustard—Imitation French mustard, ⅌ doz, $1 50; genuine French mustard, $2 50; Coleman's ¼ D. S. F., $2 10; Coleman's ½ do, $3 75; Coleman's 1 do, $7 50; 4 and 6 ℔ do, 42c; 10 ℔ do, 40c; 18 ℔ kegs 25c.

Pickles—Half bbls Boston mixed, $7 50; half bbls, 600 medium, $5; barrels, 1,200 medium, $10; pints, plain or mixed, ⅌ doz, $1 50; quarts, plain or mixed, $2 50; half gallons, plain, $3 65; gallons, plain, $5 50; Hexagon gallons, mixed, $9; English chow chow, pints, $3 75; English chow chow, quarts, $6 50; English mixed pickles, pints, $3 75; English mixed pickles, quarts, $6 50; English cauliflower, pints, $3 75; English cauliflower, quarts, $6 50; English piccalilli, pints, $3 75; English piccalilli, quarts, $6 50; English sliced onions, pints, $3 75; English sliced onions, quarts, $6 50; English white onions, pints, $4 50; English white onions, quarts, $7 50; English gherkins, pints, $4 50; English gherkins, quarts, $7 50; English Mofussil pickles, pints, $4 50.

CIDER—But little new is in our market, and but little stock of old. We can quote old cider at $11@12 ⅌ bbl, and new at $6@8 ⅌ bbl.

CARBON OIL—Is in fair request at 17c ⅌ gal.

CEMENTS—The following are the ruling quotations: Beeson's Phoenix, $3 00@3 25; Louisville, $2 25@2 50; Rosendale, $4 00@4 50; white lime, $2 00; calcined plaster, $4 50@5 00; land plaster, $3 00@3 50.

CRACKERS—The following are the ruling quotations of the market: Lemon biscuit, 12c; ginger snaps, 13⅛c; oyster crackers, 7⅛c; soda crackers, 7⅛c; sugar crackers, 10c; butter crackers, 7⅛c; water crackers, 7c ⅌ ℔.

CHEESE—The market is quiet at this writing and the receipts liberal, being 398 boxes since our last report. With a fair demand we continue to quote at the following prices: Prime New York Goshen 14c ⅌ ℔; Ohio factory, in round lots, at 13c for July make, and 13⅛c for August make. In a jobbing way 13⅛@14c. There is little inquiry for farm dairy. Limburger and Sweitzer quiet at 17a18c ⅌ ℔ each.

COUNTRY LARD—Is in fair request at 8@9c for prime. Dark lard, for lard oil 7c per ℔.

EGGS—Demand good with a light receipt. Odd lots if fresh, realize very high prices, but we give as a fair market figure 22a23c ⅌ doz.

FEATHERS—There is considerable inquiry for a good article, especially for prime No 1, with sales at 90c ⅌ ℔, and in a small way from store at $1 00 ⅌ ℔.

FISH—The market continues firm at the following quotations: Extra No 1 mess mackerel, $33 ⅌ bbl; No 1 mess mackerel, $31 ⅌ bbl; extra No 1 shore mackerel, $25 ⅌ bbl; No 1 shore mackerel, $22; extra No 1 bay mackerel, $21; No 1 bay mackerel, $19 50; extra No 2 mackerel, $17; No 2 mackerel, $15 50; large No 3 mackerel, $12; No 3 mackerel, $11; split Labrador new herring, $8 50; white fish, $7 25@7 50 ⅌ ½ bbls; lake trout, $7 00@7 50 ⅌ ½ bbls; medium codfish, $6 50 ⅌ 100 ℔s; medium Grand Bank codfish, $6 00 ⅌ 100 ℔s.

FLOUR—Trade continues quite brisk and prices remain quite firm. There seems to be some little competition in Western flour among dealers, and we learned of a decline in Indiana winter and Minnesota wheats. Since our last the receipts were 1,251 bbls., and we can quote as follows: Indiana winter wheat, $7 50@7 75 per bbl; in bags, $7 50; St. Louis, $8 00 per bbl; Minnesota, $7 50@7 75 per bbl; Kentucky, $8 25 per bbl; Wisconsin, $7 00 per bbl.

GRAIN.—The market is entirely bare of grain of all kinds. The market, however, is very firm, and prices remain quite stiff. We can quote medium to choice red wheats firm from $1 50 to $1 60; oats, light mixed, in elevator 44@45c; new white, in elevator, 46@47c; yellow shelled corn 62@63c; ear corn 63@65c; rye 85c; barley $1 25@1 60.

There were but few transactions in grain to-day, and we learned of the following:

20 cars sample barley, in elevator	$1 25@1 60
5 cars prime yellow corn, in sacks	69c

GROCERS' MARKET—There is no particular change to note. Prices remain very firm for all the leading articles. Coffees are still held firm at quotations below. Sugars will be in good request for some time to come, and teas are held very firm at our quotations.

Sugars—Crushed sugar, 12⅛c; powdered, 12⅛c; granulated, 12⅛c; A, 11⅛c; B, 11⅛c; extra C, 11⅛c; Franklin extra C, 10⅛c; Delaware extra C, 9⅛c; American extra C, 9⅛c; H. G. & Co. B, 9⅛c; other grades 7⅛a8⅛c.

Coffee—Roasted Rio, loose, 30⅛c ⅌ ℔; roasted Rio, in 1 ℔ papers, 31c ⅌ ℔; roasted Java, in 1 ℔ papers, 37c ⅌ ℔.

Teas—Young Hyson 40c@$1 10 ⅌ ℔; gunpowder, 40c@$1 25 ⅌ ℔; imperial, 50c@$1 00 ⅌ ℔; Japan, 70@90c ⅌ ℔; Oolong, 25@90c ⅌ ℔; Souchongs, 25@45c ⅌ ℔.

Syrup—Common, 28@38c; honey, 45c; golden, 50c; Centennial, 65c; Vienna Exposition, 70c; New Orleans molasses, 75@80c.

Rice—Rangoon, 7⅛c; Patna, 8⅛@9c; Carolina, 10c.

Pearl Barley—Nos. 3 and 4, 6c ⅌ ℔.

Oat Meal—A and B, 4⅛c ⅌ ℔.

HAY—The market still continues quiet and sales are reported at $25@27 ⅌ ton for baled hay, $25 00@30 ⅌ ton loose country hay, and $20 00 for common.

MILL FEED—Middlings are quoted at $25@30 per ton; from store $1 25a1 50 ⅌ 100 ℔s. In a retail way 10c extra ⅌ 100 ℔s. Bran, $20 ⅌ ton, and $1 ⅌ 100 ℔s from store. Oats and corn chop $1 35@1 60 ⅌ 100 ℔s; corn chops $1 35 ⅌ 100 ℔s. We learned of a sale of a car lot of bran at $1 00 ⅌ 100 ℔s.

PEARL WHEAT—There still continues to be an extraordinary inquiry for this nutritious article, and we can continue to quote at $7 50 per case, with 25 per cent. off.

POULTRY—Good choice spring chickens are in request, and the market is but poorly supplied. Springs are quoted at 40@55c ⅌ pair, and old at 50@75c per pair.

SALT—We can quote No. 1 X by the car lot at $1 85 ⅌ bbl and $2 00 ⅌ bbl in a retail way.

SEEDS—The market continues firm for timothy at $3 50@$3 75 in a small way from store, although we learned of a sale of 100 sacks of timothy at $3 45 ⅌ bushel.

SAPOLIO—Per case of 6 doz $6; hand do, $5.

TALLOW—Market firm, with sales at 7@8c ⅌ ℔.

VINEGAR—Choice cider is quoted at 15@18c ⅌ gallon.

VEGETABLES AND FRUITS—There continues to be a very fair inquiry for all kinds of vegetables. Fruits are scarce and command large figures.

Onions, if sound and choice, are in good demand, but a poor article is not wanted.

Potatoes are more in request and better prices are realized. Sweets, Jerseys particularly, are very scarce, and command good prices.

Peaches were sought after, and, with the short supply, commanded pretty fair prices.

Plums continue scarce and in excellent demand, although the prices rule higher.

Quinces are coming in slowly and are bought as soon as they reach the market.

Watermellons, owing to to the recent cold snap, have become a drug upon the market and can scarcely be given away.

The following are the ruling quotations for the above fruits and vegetables:

Onions, per bbl	$3 50@4 00
Peaches, per box	3 25@3 75
Potatoes (Irish), per bbl	2 00@2 50
Potatoes (sweet), Baltimore, per bbl	4 00@4 50
Potatoes (sweet), Jersey, per bbl	5 00@6 00
Plums, per bush	5 50@6 00
Quinces, per bush	2 50@3 00
Watermellons, per 100	8 00@12 00

WHISKY—Highwines 98c@$1 00 ⅌ gallon.

WOODEN WARE—Two hoop pails, $2 40; three hoop do, $2 65; No 3 tubs, $8 25; No 2 do, $9 25; No 1 do, $10 75; washboards, IXL, $2 50@3 00.

Flour and Grain Exports.

The following table shows the foreign exports of breadstuffs from New York for the week ending September 8, 1873, and their distribution:

To—	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.
Liverpool	5,618	40,284	253,696
London	2,599	15,296	....
Glasgow	5,500	53,428	42,080
Bristol	3,500	51,104	8,000
Penarth Roads	....	32,863	55,370
Queenstown	....	53,080	54,551
Cork	....	55,398	210,942
Belfast	....	29,814	....
Sunderland	....	....	23,850
Newry	....	....	18,311
Bremen	1,000	1,627	72,793
Hamburg	....	15,400	....
Antwerp	....	15,475	....
Rotterdam	1,067	28,155	....
Havre	....	78,518	....
Oporto	....	6,995	....
Gibraltar	320	....	23,042
West Indies	9,126	....	5,078
B. N. A. Colonies	5,110	....	400
British Guinea	2,000	....	....
Mexico	12	....	5,000
New Grenada	306	....	....
Brazil	1,980	....	....
Total	38,208	477,467	773,113
Previous week	38,266	545,806	560,207
Cor. week, 1872	39,684	204,324	684,889
From Jan. 1, 1873	966,313	12,086,256	9,303,395
From Jan. 1, 1872	710,205	6,353,936	18,044,026
From Jan. 1, 1871	1,250,284	13,305,976	7,836,196
From Jan. 1, 1870	1,332,613	12,244,404	293,768
From Jan. 1, 1869	1,011,761	12,321,539	1,560,312

To—	Oats, bush.	Peas, bush.	C. Meal, bbls.
West Indies	2,600	2,653	2,785
B. N. A. Colonies	....	....	981
British Guiana	....	600	300
Total	2,600	3,253	4,066
Previous week	1,385	2,254	2,829
Cor. week 1872	75	1,758	7,600
From Jan. 1, 1873	26,464	92,468	126,233
From Jan. 1, 1872	26,447	136,501	132,652
From Jan. 1, 1871	21,702	79,806	90,757
From Jan. 1, 1870	13,894	149,065	62,147
From Jan. 1, 1869	45,097	75,205	105,516

And beans, 2,056 bush; rye 72,716 bush; cloverseed, 719 bags.—*N. Y. Bulletin.*

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, September 18, 1873.

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle No. head.	Hogs. No. head.	Sheep. No. head.	Horses No. head.	Mules. No. head.
Thursday, Sept. 11	1,200	3,325	2,000	15	..
Friday, Sept. 12	1,380	2,900	205	45	51
Saturday, Sept. 13	465	3,415	400	45	34
Sunday, Sept. 14	1,120	5,400	1,000	30	..
Monday, Sept. 15	3,760	2,200	2,625	60	..
Tuesday, Sept. 16	2,300	2,300	6,600	60	17
Wednesday, Sep. 17, till noon	380	2,060	2,000	15	..
Total	11,200	21,540	14,830	270	102
Last week	6,760	14,225	4,575	135	..

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle No. head	Hogs. No. head.	Sheep. No. head.	Horses No. head.	Mules. No. head.
Thursday, Sept. 11	2,140	1,800	5,400	....	....
Friday, Sept. 12	1,240	4,700	1,600	....	....
Saturday, Sept. 13	2,680	7,700	1,200	120	51
Monday, Sept. 15	1,860	3,415	.....	34	17
Tuesday, Sept. 16	3,160	3,400	3,200	60	....
Wednesday, Sept. 17	420	1,300	400	15	....
Total	11,580	21,915	11,820	229	68
Last week	8,600	12,625	9,400	240	34

Cattle.

The receipts of cattle for the week, ending to-day, have been in excess of the receipts of previous weeks, amounting to something over eleven thousand head. While the amount of cattle is large, the run is not considered a heavy one for this season of the year, as with the advent of cool weather and decrease of vegetables and small fruits in our markets, people again have recourse to meats, and fully one-half more flesh is consumed during the fall months than is in the summer season. The quality of the cattle on sale this week is about the same as usually offered here, though we have to note that among the lots, the top is better, or, in other words, more good cattle can be packed out of common stuff than could one month ago. This can be explained by the fact that as fly time is about over, cattle do better, and as the season advances they are naturally in better condition. Among several lots of common cattle we noticed some good steers in each drove and we assert that six weeks ago not a fair steer could be found among such a lot. Good cattle are here in small supply, and while they cannot be said to be a ready sale, still the demand is fair; that is, buyers want them but object to the prices asked. But holders have the advantage of the situation, as reports from other markets are encouraging, at some points cattle being reported considerably higher, and with cool weather, which always favors the killing of good heavy fat beeves, it looks as if buyers have the worst of the situation. At any rate holders are firm in their demands, and unless the receipts of good cattle are heavy within the nex twenty-four hours, buyers will have to give way and gracefully accept the situation, a thing they always do when they cant help it. Common cattle are selling at about last weeks prices, the attendance of buyers though not quite so large as last week is good and they are purchasing freely. At this writing it looks as if trade would continue good the balance of the week, not many cattle are reported, and even if there were they would not arrive in time to effect the marget.

PRICES.

Extra 1,400 ℔ steers, fine and smooth, $6 25; extra 1,300 ℔ steers, fine and smooth, $6 to $6 10; extra 1,200 ℔ steers, fine and smooth, $5 50 to $5 75; prime 1,100 ℔s, $5 to $5 25; fair 1,000 ℔s, $4 25 to $4 75; common, $3 50 to $3 75; bulls, $2 to $3.

Hogs.

The run of hogs for the week, as will be seen by the report above, has been large. The market, however, has not broke, as with cool weather the demand increases sufficient to keep pace with the supply. One month ago twenty-one thousand hogs in one week would have broke this market flat, now there is no glut, in fact not many hogs are in the pens unsold. The feeling is good, particularly for prime light hogs, which are in light supply. The market is firm and steady, and at this writing the inclination of prices is upward. Following are the rates current:

Extra Philadelphia, $5 00 to 5 10; prime do, $4 85 to $4 95; prime light hogs, $4 85 to $5 00.

Sheep.

The receipts of sheep for the past week have been fair. There is scarcely any change in the market since our last report. The demand continues good and fully up to the supply. Philadelphia buyers are purchasing liberally, as also are New York men. At this writing the outlook is fair, and from appearances we say that no stock will be left over unsold. Following are the rates current:

Extra 100 ℔s, fine wool, $5 50; extra 95 ℔s, fine wool, $5 25 to $5 40; prime 90 ℔s, fine wool, $5 00 to $5 10; fair 85 ℔s, fine wool, $4 75 to $4 90.

Cattle.

HEDGES, HUFF & CO. SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
36	40,960	$5 00	15	11,740	$3 50
9	9,740	4 00	2	2,280	4 50
20	22,820	5 12	15	16,550	5 00
19	16,870	4 10	3	3,720	4 25
5	3,940	3 75	18	19,470	4 90
19	13,230	3 50	17	18,980	5 25
18	22,090	4 60	19	19,500	4 50
17	21,540	5 65	16	20,310	5 50
16	19,230	5 25	19	16,770	4 00
17	11,820	2 75	18	18,480	4 75
2	1,910	3 50	16	18,780	....

HAZLEWOOD, BLACKSTOCK & NEWTON SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
18	14,500	$3 25	2	3,330	$2 25
18	21,070	4 80	32	44,100	5 85
17	14,060	4 25	21	17,870	2 40
17	16,710	5 00	3	2,630	3 50
18	18,930	5 45	19	16,950	4 10
2	1,880	2 50	36	38,570	4 80
18	18,090	4 85	29	18,273	2 45
25	20,800	3 75	17	10,120	3 00
4	3,320	3 25	20	19,910	4 62
23	20,950	4 40	24	19,780	3 80
23	19,890	4 35	22	20,030	4 30
24	19,450	4 45	27	20,140	2 75
21	20,060	4 70	17	21,700	5 87

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & CO. SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
17	17,180	$5 00	40	43,410	$4 85
18	20,490	5 00	2	1,700	5 50
4	2,800	3 00	3	2,150	5 00
3	3,270	5 25	15	13,850	4 00
18	24,000	5 37	39	45,150	5 25
1	1,110	5 50	1	946	5 50
17	15,020	4 25	20	19,190	4 50
23	19,690	4 00	17	15,710	4 35
2	1,400	4 00	22	20,700	4 50
1	1,070	5 50	5	6,890	6 00
14	12,160	4 00			

SADLER, HAVENS & CO. SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
34	37,110	$4 20	15	15,256	$4 70
24	29,480	5 37	5	4,050	3 00
11	9,300	4 25	18	13,410	2 87
2	1,610	3 50	3	1,700	2 75
20	18,170	4 25	40	36,690	4 40
14	11,670	4 00	19	23,430	5 00
20	15,410	3 60	20	15,730	3 85
9	8,710	4 00	5	4,190	4 00
21	20,800	4 15	8	5,180	3 75
23	19,780	3 50	4	4,340	5 25
18	21,130	5 20	9	10,880	5 30
8	7,090	4 00	19	20,328	5 20
21	15,740	4 50	22	18,990	4 00
6	3,890	3 00	18	12,630	2 50
24	20,470	3 75	17	21,120	6 40
17	23,070	5 90	3	3,350	4 37
23	21,630	5 65	30	30,130	4 50
7	6,080	3 65	16	20,310	5 50
19	21,540	4 75	16	19,540	5 37
21	19,400	4 65	18	10,800	3 37
1 bull	970	2 50	34	33,030	4 75
22	21,070	4 75	3	2,830	3 25
18	19,600	5 00	4	3,730	4 00
29	34,330	5 37	13	15,100	4 75
1	1,350	3 00	36	37,600	4 12
2	3,660	5 50	1	1,210	5 27

Hogs.

HEDGES, HUFF & CO. SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
106	14,330	$4 40	55	9,830	$4 80
113	21,080	4 40	58	12,330	4 90
72	21,430	5 10	66	11,210	4 70
45	10,350	4 90	34	6,500	4 55
10	2,460	5 05	25	4,380	4 90
61	10,830	4 65	31	7,610	4 97
96	26,550	5 00	91	23,060	4 75
53	10,690	5 00	50	14,130	5 00
48	11,870	4 75	105	29,320	5 00
114	22,860	4 65	59	12,040	4 85
31	5,680	4 50	28	5,980	4 75
146	30,990	5 00	34	8,710	5 10
16	4,560	4 90	41	7,100	4 90
55	11,329	5 00	62	9,880	5 05
43	8,480	4 90	97	20,390	5 10
98	21,380	5 00	45	9,880	5 00
4	1,500	4 00	57	11,660	5 00

HAZLEWOOD, BLACKSTOCK & NEWTON SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
24	3,450	$4 60	50	13,230	$4 40
3	400	5 00	85	22,720	5 25

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & CO. SOLD.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
65	14,650	$4 60	106	27,834	$5 00
39	15,250	4 90	111	29,960	5 00
110	29,250	5 00	9	2,460	5 00
97	22,530	4 70	60	2,220	4 90
22	5,300	4 70	113	17,370	4 65
10	2,440	4 25	56	15,560	4 60
115	30,770	4 75	54	9,970	4 75
163	44,020	5 20	612	132,260	4 85
77	16,980	4 60	19	3,600	4 80
6	1,320	5 00	448	11,050	5 15
8	1,490	4 80	125	21,140	4 80
204	51,120	4 85	60	17,720	5 00
4	870	4 85	5	1,240	5 00
19	4,830	5 00	32	7,970	4 75
22	6,420	4 55	14	4,200	4 50
25	6,680	5 00	27	7,940	5 00
74	20,360	5 00	59	16,000	5 00
84	26,730	5 00	52	11,010	4 87
25	7,150	5 00	68	14,850	5 00
6	1,510	5 10	64	14,666	5 00
12	2,050	5 00	99	24,620	4 80

SADLER, HAVENS & CO. SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
104	27,320	$4 70	53	13,610	$4 70
178	45,520	5 10	124	20,830	4 55
90	22,520	5 20	11	2,710	4 50
24	4,520	4 40	87	23,220	5 22
98	19,380	4 90	180	48,070	5 10
83	22,190	5 05	64	11,040	5 00
44	9,870	4 80	108	24,290	4 90
105	21,360	4 87	60	14,070	4 90
50	12,100	4 90	93	24,540	5 05
161	45,470	5 05	66	12,500	4 85
108	23,780	5 22	41	5,590	5 20

Sheep.

HEDGES, HUFF & CO., SOLD.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
196	16,790	$4 85	202	15,360	$4 30
197	16,000	4 75	189	17,400	5 00
155	16,350	5 00	103	15,050	4 65
171	15,000	4 75	194	18,860	5 40

HAZLEWOOD, BLACKSTOCK & NEWTON SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
171	16,250	$5 15	104	8,430	$4 60
180	17,290	5 20	361	32,400	4 90
199	15,390	4 60	185	19,540	5 45
192	14,840	4 40	165	15,300	4 85
99	7,940	4 70			

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & CO., SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
102	8,160	$4 60	553	48,230	$4 80
26	2,190	5 00	20	1,040	5 00
178	15,690	5 12	176	18,170	5 30
198	14,740	4 25	155	13,550	4 35
412	32,800	4 37	90	7,060	4 80
179	15,770	4 90			

SADLER, HAVENS & CO. SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
100	6,610	$4 25	65	8,390	$4 87
93	7,230	4 25	232	17,780	4 75
75	6,850	5 25	87	4,650	5 12
184	15,510	4 85	100	8,200	4 60
180	15,270	4 80	78	5,940	4 50
25	2,180	5 50	171	15,000	4 90
170	16,900	5 30	180	16,670	5 05
169	13,070	4 40	253	21,690	4 65
17	970	5 50	69	5,010	4 10
179	17,230	5 15	135	11,730	5 37
64 on foot		2 50			

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, September 15, 1873.

Cattle.

The receipts of cattle by the different railroads centering at the Allegheny yards were twenty-seven cars, or about five hundred and forty head. Of these twelve car loads were from Chicago, and the balance from Ohio and Indiana. The cattle from Chicago were fair in quality, but not so good, taking the different droves all through, as usually comes from that point. The stock from Ohio was generally of an inferior quality, light grassers, which weighed in the neighborhood of from 800 to 900 ℔s. The cattle from Indiana were good, and better than usually from there. In addition to the arrivals by rail, the different roads leading to the city were all represented. There were droves from Mercer county, Greene county, Washington county, Beaver county, Lawrence county, and from West Virginia, in all not less than five hundred head, which swelled the total of offerings to something over one thousand head. The quality of the cattle from the country was, as usual, common, but not so much so as heretofore, for as the season advances the cattle being held longer of course are in better flesh. The market opened up about seven o'clock, and ruled moderately active for good cattle from the commencement until the close, as the supply of them was not heavy and the demand fully up to it. Sellers held prices firm for good stock, and toward the close they brought even better figures than at the opening. In several cases, as will be seen by report of sales below, $6 75 was reached, but from $6 25 to $6 50 were the general figures. Trade opened slow on common stock, and ruled so until the close. Buyers for this class were in no hurry about purchasing, as the supply was sufficient to meet the wants of the trade. Medium steers went off at about last week's rates, while we think in some cases common cattle, toward the close of the market, sold a shade lower than last week. The number of cattle left over unsold was very small; the weather was cool and operated in favor of trade, causing a better feeling among butchers, and they bought freer than they otherwise would. On the whole, the market was a satisfactory one, as we heard very little grumbling from dealers.

PRICES.

Extra 1,300 ℔ steers, fine and smooth, $6 75; extra 1,200 ℔ steers, fine and smooth, $6 40 to $6 50; extra 1,100 ℔ steers, fine and smooth, $6 00 to $6 25; good 1,000 ℔ steers, $5 25 to $5 75; common 1,000 ℔ steers, $4 25 to $4 75; light grassers, $3 50 to $4 00; bulls, $2 50 to $3 50.

ARRIVALS.

Following are the arrivals of live stock at the Allegheny yards for the week ending to-day:

	Cars.
Greenwald & K., from Chicago	2
M. Verner, from Chicago	1
Marks & Bro., from Chicago	4
W. Mondshine, from Chicago	1
L. Keifer, from Chicago	2
J. Lobeman, from Chicago	2
Joseph Stewart, from Indianapolis	2
T. Berger, from Indianapolis	2
S. H. Kirkpatrick, from Mansfield	1
P. M. Snyder, from Orrville	1
W. C. Thrasher, from Leetonia	1
C. W. Reseott, from Le Rue	1
J. K. Barnes, from Bellaire	1
Bishop & Adams, from Bellaire	1
J. A. Prior, from Bellaire	1
J. Sheppard, from Bellaire	1
M. Rudolph, from C. Dover	1
C. M. Heims, from C. Dover	1
C. Shoemaker, from Bridgeport	1
Total	27

CATTLE SALES.

Kestner & Hetz sold 7 head Greene county cattle at prices ranging from $4 25 to $6 25 ⅌ 100 ℔s.

Arnold & Lowenstein, sold 40 head of Washington county cattle at prices ranging from $3 75 to $5 25 ⅌ 100 ℔s.

Marks & Bro, sold 100 head cattle at prices ranging from $4 25 to $6 75 ⅌ 100 ℔s.

Samuel Trauerman sold 36 head Chicago and Washington county stock at prices from $3 50 to $6 25 ⅌ 100 ℔s.

Orr & Williams sold 22 head Western cattle at prices from $3 50 to $5 60 ⅌ 100 ℔s.

Sadler, Havens & Co. sold 90 head mixed stock at prices ranging from $4 to $6 ⅌ 100 ℔s.

Holmes, Lafferty & Co. sold 30 head Ohio and Pennsylvania cattle at prices ranging from $4 15 to $6 25 ⅌ 100 ℔s.

James Hunter sold 1 car Indiana cattle at prices ranging from $5 50 to $6 50 ⅌ 100 ℔s.

Jacob Shamburg sold 18 head Washington county cattle at prices from $3 50 to $4 25 ⅌ 100 ℔s.

L. Rothchild sold 60 head mixed stock at figures from $3 50 to $6 00 ⅌ 100 ℔s.

J. Lobeman sold 20 head Chicago cattle at prices from $5 12 to $6 12 ⅌ 100 ℔s.

Kraus & Schmitt sold 20 head Butler county cattle, at prices from $4 00 to $5 25 ⅌ 100 ℔s.

M. Kraus sold 31 head Chicago cattle, at prices from $5 75 to $6 25 ⅌ 100 ℔s.

L. Keifer sold 27 head Chicago cattle, at prices from $6 00 to $6 75 ⅌ 100 ℔s.

M. Varner sold 15 head Chicago cattle at prices from $5 75 to $6 75 ⅌ 100 ℔s; also 38 head Greene county stock at prices from $4 00 to $5 50; also 30 Western Virginia, common stuff, from $3 00 to $5 50 ⅌ 100 ℔s.

Sol. Lowenthal sold 15 head common cattle at figures ranging from $4 00 to $5 00 ⅌ 100 ℔s.

Jacob Needy sold 2 loads good Ohio cattle at figures ranging from $5 75 to $6 75 ⅌ 100 ℔s; also 1 load from $4 00 to $5 75 ⅌ 100 ℔s.

Eli Katz sold 50 head common to good Ohio cattle at figures from $4 00 to $6 50 ⅌ 100 ℔s.

Greenwald & Kahn sold 40 head Chicago cattle at prices ranging from $5 00 to 6 50 ⅌ 100 ℔s.

J. Stewart, sold 3 head fresh cows from $40 to $50 ⅌ head.

Wm. Garvin, sold 16 head Butler county cattle at $4 50 ⅌ 100 ℔s.

L. Gerson sold 1 car load Ohio cattle at prices from $4 00 to $4 90.

Sheep and Lambs.

The number of sheep and lambs on sale to-day was large, although not too much so for the season of the year. There were fully two thousand head on sale to-day, all of which were driven in from the surrounding country. The quality of the stock was fair, fully up to the grade of offerings generally here. Trade opened early and choice lambs sold well. Good sheep also brought fair prices. Common stock dragged a little toward the close, but all changed hands. Following is a partial list of the sales, which will give the reader a fair idea of prices:

J. Steakly 20 head of Butler county lambs at prices from $2 00 to $3 50 ⅌ head.

Peter Schidmantel sold 135 head Butler county sheep and lambs at prices from 4c to 5c ⅌ ℔; lambs from $2 50 to $3 50 ⅌ head.

Jacob Keifer sold 131 head Butler county sheep and lambs. Sheep at $3 00 ⅌ head; lambs from $2 00 to $3 25 ⅌ head.

J. C. McNeese sold 173 head Butler county sheep and lambs. Sheep at figures ranging from $2 00 to $4 00 ⅌ head; lambs from $2 50 to $4 00 ⅌ head.

J. Stewart sold 40 head Beaver county lambs at prices ranging from $3 50 to $4 00 ⅌ head.

R. McCasslin sold 110 head sheep and lambs, from Lawrence county. Sheep at prices ranging from $3 50 to $4 00 ⅌ head; lambs from $2 50 to $3 50 ⅌ head.

John Fairley sold 106 head, Armstrong county sheep and lambs, sheep at $3 50 ⅌ head; lambs from $1 50 to $3 50 ⅌ head.

W. A. Springer sold 2 head Allegheny county lambs at $2 25 ⅌ head. Average weight 50 ℔s.

Jame Shaw sold 95 head Lawrence county sheep and lambs. Sheep at $3 25 ⅌ head; lambs from $1 25 to $3 25 ⅌ head.

ALLEGHENY HAY MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, September 18, 1873.

The receipts of baled hay for the week ending today, have been light. New hay is wanted and as yet very little of the new crop baled, hence it is rather scarce and in demand; will bring from $24 to $28 owing to quality. Loose hay at Allegheny demand is in large quantities, and the weather is fine and favorable for farmers who have to bring to market. About 200 tons changed hands the last week at prices ranging from $20 to $30 as to quality.

WRAPPING PAPER.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, September 18, 1873.

Baling papers	4@5½@6@7 and 8c ⅌ ℔
Manilla papers	7@8@9@10 and 12c ⅌ ℔
Hardware papers	6@7@8 and 12c ⅌ ℔
Glass papers	5@6@7 and 8c ⅌ ℔
Rag wrapping papers	4½ and 4¾c ⅌ ℔
Felt papers	3@4 and 4½c ⅌ ℔
Crown, full count	35c ⅌ bdl
Crown, short count	32c ⅌ bdl
Medium, full count	52½c ⅌ bdl
Medium, short count	50c ⅌ bdl
Double crown, full count	70c ⅌ bdl
Double crown, short count	64c ⅌ bdl
Straw news	10 @11c ⅌ ℔
Rag news	12½@13c ⅌ ℔
Book paper	14 @18c ⅌ ℔

BROOM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, September 18, 1873.

Shaker No. 1, ⅌ dozen	$ 3 75
Shaker " 2, "	3 25
Hurl A " 1, "	3 75
Hurl " 1, "	3 50
Hurl " 2, "	3 00
Western common	2 00
Hurl, common	180@200
Broom corn, prime ⅌ ton	140@160
Broom corn, common, ⅌ ton	100@125
Broom handles, ⅌ 1,000, plain	18 00
Painted	30 00
Swallow brooms, ⅌ dozen	4 50
Extra carpet, ⅌ doz	4 00

TIN PLATES, ETC.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, September 18, 1873.

I C, 10x14, charcoal	$14 00
I X, 10x14, charcoal	16 50
I C, 12x12, charcoal	14 25
I X, 12x12, charcoal	17 00
I C, 14x20, charcoal	14 75
I X, 14x20, charcoal	16 50
I C, 14x20, leaded	13 00
I X, 14x20, leaded	15 25

According to quality and quantity prices would vary less.

CRACKER MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, September 18, 1873.

	⅌ ℔.		⅌ ℔.
Butter crackers	7½c	Sugar crackers	10 c
Cream crackers	22 c	Water crackers	7 c
Lemon crackers	12 c	N Y water crackers	7 c
Oyster crackers	7½c	Wine crackers	10½c
Soda crackers	7½c	Ginger snaps	13½c

PITTSBURGH WOOL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, September 18, 1873.

We quote as follows:

Fine fleece	45@47c	Medium fleeces	43@45c
Tubwashed	45@48c	Common fleece	42@43c
Combing	@45c	Pulled wools	32@34c

WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

September 11.—The general appearance of the market has not changed since our last. Prime lots continue to be taken up as soon as offered, and at full market rates. The demand for both California and Texas continues brisk, but the stock of the former is greatly reduced, and the reports from California say that but very little is now left to go forward. In foreign, comparatively nothing is doing outside of Cape, but holders are firm, and show no disposition to concede. The sales comprise 56 bales Cape at 32a36½c; 10,000 ℔s Australian combing 59c; 3,000 ℔s Georgia 36½c; 336 bales spring California 26a32c; 12,000 ℔s slightly burry do 24½c; 35,000 ℔s Texas 30a36½c; 5,000 ℔s burry do 25c; 36 bales scoured do 88c; 5,000 ℔s pulled 42a44c; 35 bags X and super do 35a48c; 5,000 ℔s lambs do 45c; 8,000 ℔s Wisconsin fleece 48½a49c; 10,000 ℔s medium do 35c; 3,000 ℔s unwashed 34½c; 5,000 ℔s tub washed 53c.—*Shipping List.*

September 13.—The same active appearance that has been noticed for some time back still prevails; all prime lots are immediately disposed of as soon as offered, and in some instances far above the rates ruling last week. Holders are by no means anxious to realize, but prefer waiting and taking the chances of a still further advance later in the season. Ohio XX now commands easily 55c, and some parties are asking as high as 60c, but no sales at the latter figure have been made. In California a large business has been consummated, at prices ranging from 22a35c for spring and 23a25c for fall. A lot of the former sold in this market last week has since realized 39 cents in Boston. Sales of Cape have been reported at 37½ cents, but it is hardly credited; 36½c is the highest figure known to have been paid. The sales comprise 355 bales Cape at 33½a36 cents; 2,100 ℔s do, 36½c; 7,000 ℔s Colorado, 25c; 5,000 ℔s Texas, 34c; 70 bags do, 26c; 54,000 ℔s Western do, 20a22c; 20,000 ℔s Eastern do, 30a33c; 6,000 ℔s slightly burry do, 26a31c; 319 bales spring California, 23a34½c; 50 do fall do, 23c; 23,000 ℔s slightly burry do, 19½c; 5 bales Locks, 15c; 10,000 ℔s pulled, 42a44c; 4,000 ℔s medium Utah, 33c; 10,000 ℔s XX Ohio fleece, 54c; 27,000 ℔s Michigan do, 47½a48½c; 16 bales domestic do, 52c; 4,000 ℔s scoured do, 85c; 20,000 ℔s low Western do, 45a47½c; 2,500 ℔s coarse do, 42c; 3,300 ℔s mixed scoured do, 85a97c; 5,000 ℔s combing do, 62c; 5,000 ℔s unwashed do, 31c; 12,000 ℔s tub-washed do, 53a55c.

PHILADELPHIA.

September 13.—The market is moderately active, and prices are very firm. Large sales are reported, including Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia, XX and above at 52½a55c; X at 50a52c; medium at 48a52c; coarse at 46a47c, and common and burry at 41a43c. Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan and Western—Fine at 46a50c; medium at 46a50c; coarse at 45a46c; common and burry at 40a43c. Tub washed—Choice at 52a55c; good at 48a50c; inferior and burry at 43a47c. Unwashed—Fine and medium at 34a35c; coarse and burry at 30a32c; fine dingy at 30c. Combing—Washed medium at 63c; washed coarse at 57½c; unwashed, all grades, at 40c; Canada at 62½a65c.—*North American.*

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, September 15.—Beeves—Fresh receipts 5,415 head, making 10,050 head for the week, against 10,060 head last week. Common natives and Texans plenty and dull at about previous quotations. Market not active for good cattle, which are scarce, and prices ruled fully ⅛c higher. Extreme range for lots were 9½a12½c for natives and 7a9½c for Texans. Among the sales were 10 cars Cherokee heifers, 725 ℔s, at 3½c, live weight; 15 cars Illinois steers, 7¼ cwt, 11a12½c; 12 cars Illinois steers, 6¼ cwt, 9½a10½c: 9 cars, 6½ cwt, 10½a10½c; 8 cars, 8¼ cwt, 12a13c; 11 cars Kentucky steers, 8¼ cwt, 11½a12½c, and 10 cars Missouri cattle, 6½ cwt, 10c.

Sheep and Lambs—Fresh arrivals 5,440, head, making 31,150 head for the week, against 29,000 last week. Sheep steady with a fair demand at 4½a6c; lambs lower and liberal, sales at 5½a7½c. Sales include 5 cars Ohio sheep, 81 to 86 ℔s, 5½a5¾c; 2 cars, 92 ℔s, 5½c; 2 cars, 90 ℔s, 6c; 2 cars, 82 ℔s, 5½c; 1 car, 75 ℔s, 5c; 1 car coarse, 81 ℔s, 4½c; 2 cars fat Canada, 120 ℔s, 6½a6½c; 4 cars Canada lambs, 70 ℔s, 7c; 2 cars, 70 ℔s, 7½c; 1 car, 65 ℔s, 7c; 1 car State, 58 ℔s, 6½c, and 1 car, 53 ℔s, 5½c.

Swine—Receipts, 12,760 head, making 33,241 head for the week, against 39,360 head last week. Demand good at 5½a5½c for live and 6½a7½c for dressed.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

CHICAGO, September 17.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,260 head. Market dull; trading confined to low grades; stockers and feeders are selling at $3 20a4 50; with a few good to choice steers at $5a5 50; shipments 1,000 head. Hogs—Receipts 13,750 head. Market fairly active for smooth light grades and dull and lower for heavy weights; good to choice heavy are selling at $4 40a4 60; light do $4 75a4 85; shipments 8,820 head. Sheep—Receipts 929 head. Market quiet and steady with good demand at $4 00a4 20.

Boston Wool Market.

BOSTON, September 17.—The wool market demand continues good; sales of medium and extra Michigan, 50a53c; double extra do 53a55c; treble extra and picklock held at 60a65c; Michigan, Wisconsin and other Western fleeces range from 42 to 51c; most desirable lots of Michigan being held at 49a51c, and Wisconsin 48a58c; demand for combing and delaine fleece continues good, prices ranging from 55 to 60c.

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, September 18, 1873.

REMARKS—Through nearly every line of business during the past week trade has been quite active. Our commission merchants have received very fair prices for everything consigned to them. And speaking of consignments, we would just here remark that if shippers would pay more observance to the wants of their consignees, they would realize better prices and save much valuable time.

The produce market has been quite active during the past week, with a large demand for the leading articles. This week we have had an unusual large number of people in our city, which will, in a measure, account for the increased demand.

Butter, if really good, is in demand, with the ruling quotations from 25 to 30c ⅌ ℔.

Eggs are also in good request and a strictly fresh article sells readily at 22a23c ⅌ doz.

Groceries continue firm. We note an advance of ½c ⅌ ℔ on coffees in New York, and the advance seems to be maintained. This being the case the advance will probably be felt before this reaches our readers. Sugars are still very firm, with indications pointing to another small advance. This is not really owing to the great demand, but more to the scarcity of stock in first hands.

Iron is held very firm at prices below quoted. It will be observed that nails have been advanced 12½c per keg all around, and the trade will understand it as the $4 50 rate. Merchant bar and sheet irons are very firm. The stock of raw irons is large, while that of manufactured is growing smaller.

Tin plates have been reduced, and we may soon look for another decline.

For further information we refer our readers to our quotations below, which have been carefully revised and corrected to date.

PITTSBURGH DRY GOODS MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, September 18, 1873.

BROWN COTTONS.

Anchor A	12 c	Idaho	11½c
Eagle	12 c	Duquesne	11 c
Conewago	11½c	Magnolia	10½c

PRINTS.

Merrimacks	11 @ c	Richmond	11 @ c
Spragues	11 @ c	Pacifics	11 @ c
Americans	11 @ c	Mourning	10½@ c
Conestoga	11½@ c	Garner	10½@ c
Allen Pinks	11 @ c	Light Prints	10 @ c

GINGHAMS.

Lancaster	14	Glasgow	12½
Bates	14	Eagle	10½

DELAINES.

Hamilton	20c	Manchester	20c
Pacific	20c	Atlantic	20c

TICKINGS.

Whitaker	40 c	Conestoga Medal	21c
Portsmouth	32 c	Glenn Riddle	18c
Roanoke	25 c	Thorndyke	15c

CORDAGE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, September 18, 1873.

The following are the card rates:

MANILA ROPE.

	Cts. ⅌ ℔
½ inch diameter and upward	18 @
⅜ inch diameter and upward	18½@
¼ and 5-16 in diameter	19 @
Tarred rope and lath yarn	17½@
Hay, stave and leather twine	18½@

OIL WELL DRILLING CABLES.

Hawser laid	18 @
Hawser laid bolt rope yarns	19½@
Sand pump rope	18 @

SISAL ROPE.

½ inch diameter and upward	16 @
⅜ inch diameter and upward	16½@
¼ and 5-16 inch diameter and upward	17 @
Hay and spoke and leather twine	16½@

NEW ZEALAND ROPE.

½ inch diameter and upward	16 @
⅜ inch diameter	16½@
¼ and 5-16 inch diameters	17 @
Hay twine	16½@
Tarred lath twine	15½@

JUTE ROPE.

All sizes	12 @

AMERICAN AND RUSSIA.

Tarred rope	16 @
Tarred lath yarn	14 @
Tarred spun yarn	14 @
Tarred marline	19 @
Tarred houseline	19 @

PACKING.

American	14 @18
Russia	18 @
Italian	21 @
Pat. lubricating	30 @
Sash and bell cord	25 @35

TWINES, ALL KINDS.

Bed cords and clothes lines	@

OAKUM.

Best American navy	10½@
Best quality	11 @
First quality	10½@

WROUGHT IRON WELDED TUBES.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, September 18, 1873.

Manufacturers' revised price list of wrought iron pipe, adopted September 9, 1873:

Inside diameter. Inches.	Plain Iron pipe. Per foot.	Galvanized pipe. Per foot.	Weight of pipe. Per foot.
BUTT WELDED.			
⅛	10	22	24
¼	10	22	42
⅜	12	22	56
½	15	24	85
¾	20	32	1 12
1	29	45	1 67
1¼	39	60	2 25
1½	50	85	2 69
LAP WELDED.			
2	70	1 15	3 66
2½	1 10	1 80	5 77
3	1 50	2 30	7 54
3½	1 85	3 00	9 05
4	2 30	3 50	10 72
4½	2 75	4 00	12 49
5	3 20	4 75	14 56
6	4 50	6 00	18 77
7	6 00	....	23 41
8	7 00	....	28 35
9	10 00	....	
10	12 00	....	40 64

Terms, net cash. Payments to be made in New York Exchange, United States Treasury Notes, or their equivalent. Liberal discount to trade.

PITTSBURGH COPPER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, September 18, 1873.

	⅌ ℔ net cash.
Braziers' Copper, over 12 ℔ sheets, (or 1 ℔ to square foot)	40c
Braziers' Copper, for 16 oz and over 12 oz	43c
All sheet Copper, 12 oz per square foot, and under	46c
Circles Copper, less than 84 inches diam	43c
Circles Copper, 84 inches diam and over	46c
Segment and Pattern Sheets	43c
Sheathing Copper, (14 by 48 inches) over 12 oz	38c
Locomotive Fire Box Sheets and Bolts	40c
Soldering Coppers	42
Copper Bottoms / Copper Bottom, O'Neill's patent / Copper Bottom, Hazleton's patent	Prices furnished on application.
Brass Kettles, (less 5 cents per ℔. for over 500 ℔s.)	55c

O'NEILL'S PATENT PLANISHED COPPER.

Sheathing size, 14x48 by the case	43c
Sheathing size, 14x48 less than case	44c
Boiler sizes, and all sizes not over 20 inches wide, (6 in. 14 by 49, 7 in. 14 by 52, 8 in. 14 by 56, 9 in. 14 by 60,) by the case	45c
less than case	46c
Sheets over 20 inches wide	48c
All sheets lighter than 12 oz, under 20 inch wide	48c
All sheets lighter than 12 oz, over 20 inch wide	52c

WINES AND LIQUORS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, September 18, 1873.

	Per Cent.	Per gal.
Common rectified Whisky		97c@1 00
Proof rectified		$1 07@1 10
Monongahela Rye, 1 year old	100	1 50
Monongahela Rye, 2 years old	100	2 00
Monongahela Rye, 3 years old	100	2 50
Monongahela Rye, 4 years old	100	3 25
Pure Rye, Littell & Mechling's "M," 5 years old	100	5 00
Pure Rye, "Golden Wedding," 2 years old proof gallon		2 25
Domestic brandy, proof gallon		1 50
Imported brandy		6 00@9 00
Domestic Gin		1 50@1 75
Holland Gin		2 90@5 50
B. B. Brandy		1 50@1 75
Cherry Brandy		1 50@1 75
Port Wine		1 50@1 75
Port Wine, "Crown,"		2 00@2 50
Sherry Wine, "Valiette"		1 50@1 75
Sherry Wine, "Crown"		2 25@2 75
Sherry Wine, "Harmony"		5 50@6 00
Rum, "New England"		1 75@2 00
Rum, "Jamaica"		5 00@5 50
	Quarts	Pints.
Champagne, "Chas. Heidsieck"	$27 00	$29 00
Champagne, "Imperial"	16 00	18 00
Champagne, "Gold Seal"	18 00	20 00
Highwines	$	98@1 00

LUMBER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, September 18, 1873.

UNPLANED LUMBER.

Clear, ⅌ M	$65 00
First common	55 00
Second common	30 00
Third common	25 00
Sheeting	25 00
Hemlock joists and scantling	20 00

PLANED LUMBER.

First common, ⅌ M	$60 00
Clear	70 00
Flooring boards	34 00
Partition boards	45 00
Shelving on both sides	34 00
Shelving on one side	32 00
Plow and drop weatherboarding	34 00
Moulded weatherboarding	37 00
Rabbited weatherboarding	34 00
Half-inch patent planed	34 00
Half-inch patent unplaned	20 00
Twelve-inch vertical, with stripes	32 00
Oak and yellow pine flooring boards	45 00

SHINGLES AND LATH.

No. 1, 18-inch, sawed	$ 6 50
No. 2, 18-inch, sawed	5 00
No. 1, 16-inch, shaved	6 00
No. 1, 16-inch, sawed	6 00
Lath	4 25

PITTSBURGH GLASS MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, September 18, 1873.

PER BOX OF FIFTY FEET.—SINGLE STRENGTH.

	2d Quality.	1st Quality.	Dbl. sth.
6 by 8 to 7 by 9		$5 75	$8 00
7 by 10 to 8 by 10	$6 00	6 75	9 00
8 by 11 to 10 by 13	6 50	7 25	10 00
8 by 14 to 10 by 15	7 25	8 00	12 00
11 by 14 to 12 by 17		8 75	14 00
12 by 18 to 16 by 20		9 25	16 00
14 by 22 to 16 by 24		10 00	18 00
18 by 22 to 18 by 30		11 00	19 00
20 by 28 to 24 by 30		13 00	21 00
26 by 28 to 24 by 36		14 00	24 00
26 by 34 to 26 by 40		15 00	26 00
28 by 38 to 28 by 44		16 00	28 00
28 by 46 to 30 by 48		18 00	29 00
30 by 50 to 32 by 52			30 00
32 by 54 to 34 by 56			36 00
34 by 58 to 34 by 60			42 00
36 by 60 to 40 by 60			45 00

All orders received after this date will be charged at these prices. Orders taken by agents are subject to approval of manufacturers when received. Discount of 60a65c per cent to the trade.

HIDE AND LEATHER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, September 18, 1873.

LEATHER.

Oak sole, light and middle	33@38c	Oak harness, best city	41@43c
Oak sole, heavy	36@42c	Oak harness, count'y	36@40c
Oak sole, Spanish	37@40c	Bridle, fair, ⅌ doz	54@64
Oak, slaughter in rough	34@38c	Band leather, ⅌ ℔	38@42c
Red sole B A mid	30@31c	Hand leather, ⅌ ℔	38@42c
Red sole B A heavy	30@31c	Waxed calf	$1 00@1 40
Red sole Orinoco	28@30c	Wax kip	60c@$1 15
Shoe skirting	40@42c	Wax'd uppper, ⅌ ft	23@26c
Saddler's skirting	42@44c	No. 1 pad skins, ⅌ doz	$6 50@7 50
Black bridle, ⅌ doz	$48@56		

HIDES.

Green salted, all weights	10 @11½c	Green salt calf	15 @18 c
Green butchers' hides, cow & steer 7	@8 c	Green butch's do	12 c
Green salt kip	12 @14 c	Dry flint hides, nominal	22 @24

OIL AND TALLOW.

Pure Labrador Cod ⅌ gal	75@80c	Bank Oil	55@60c
Straits, best	60@65c	Tallow	7@7½c

TOBACCO MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, September 18, 1873.

Following are the ruling jobbers' prices, with the usual discount for large lots:

Spun Roll	$ 56@ 58	American Coil	$ 54@ 57
Flounders	55@ 57	Scotch Snuff	65@ 68
Tens	55@ 57	Copenh'n Snuff	85@ 90
Navy	54@ 56	Cut and Dry smoking	
Louisville Navy	56@ 58	$18 50 ⅌ bbl.	
Virginia Navy	48@ 58	Fine Cuts	65@90c ⅌ ℔.
Atlantic Cable	55@ 58		

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, September 18, 1873.

Corrected by Harris & Ewing, Wholesale Druggists:

Acid.		
Acetic	℔	16 @ 20
Citric	℔	1 58 @ 1 62
Oxalic	℔	30 @ 33
Sulphuric	℔	3½
Tartaric	℔	60 @ 62
Alcohol, gall		1 98 @ 2 15
Aloes.		
Cape	℔	18
Socot	℔	75
Am Carb	℔	25 @ 28
—Aqua	℔	11 @ 13
Annotta	℔	65 @ 90
Ashes		
—Soda	℔	5 @ 6
Bal. Copa	℔	1 05 @ 1 10
Bay Rum, gal		3 25 @ 3 50
Bark.		
Cassia	℔	38 @ 40
Cinch Red	℔	1 38 @ 1 50
" Pale	℔	80 @ 85
" Com	℔	38 @ 48
Black Lead.		
American	℔	5 @ 6
East Ind	℔	11 @ 12
German	℔	7 @ 9
Blue Mass	℔	93
Blue Vitr	℔	15 @ 15½
Borax ref	℔	28 @ 30
Brims roll	℔	4½ @ 5½
—Flor Sul	℔	5 @ 6
Calomel A	℔	1 70
—English	℔	2 00
Camp ref	℔	33 @ 38
Canthar's	℔	2 00
Cham. Ger.	℔	47
—Roman	℔	.. @ 47
Chlorof'm	℔	1 30 @ 1 35
Cloves	℔	42
Cochineal	℔	85 @ 94
Con lye, case		7 75 @ 8 00
Copperas	℔	2 @ 3
Cream Tar	℔	48 @ 50
Cubebs	℔	19 @ 21
Cudbear	℔	25 @ 35
Emery Eng	℔	10 @ 12
Et Nit sps.	℔	40 @ 44
—Sulph	℔	68 @ 73
Ext Logw.	℔	11 @ 11½
—Liq Cala	℔	48 @ 56
—Italian	℔	.. @ 33
—Sicily	℔	.. @ 35
Fustic	℔	3 @ 4
Galls Alep	℔	.. @ 33
Gum.		
Arabic sts	℔	30 @ 40
" White	℔	59 @ 68
Myrh T'k	℔	60
Shellac	℔	65 @ 75
Trag. s'rts	℔	45 @ 60
" Flake	℔	1 00 @ 1 10
Hoffm's A	℔	45
Indigo Ma	℔	1 25 @ 1 35
—Span fl't	℔	1 30 @ 1 40
Iodine res	℔	@ 9 62
Junip Ber	℔	7 @ 9
Logwood	℔	3½ @ 3¾
Mace	℔	1 68
Madder	℔	18 @ 20

Magne cal	℔	80 @ 1 00
—Carb	℔	35 @ 40
Manna S F	℔	60
Morph sal	℔	6 20 @ 6 50
Nutm No 1	℔	1 40
Oil.		
Bergamot	℔	6 60 @ 6 80
—Castor		22 @ 23
—Cinnamon	℔	2 70
—Cloves	℔	3 10 @ 3 30
Oil.		
Cod liver gal		2 00 @ 2 50
Lemon	℔	5 75
Linseed	gall	1 00 @ 1 05
Neats F gall		1 00 @ 1 50
Olive	gall	1 75 @ 2 00
—quarts	doz	6 25 @ 10 00
—pints	doz	3 25 @ 3 50
Origan	℔	70 @ 1 20
Pepper't	℔	4 50 @ 4 75
Rosemary	℔	1 00 @ 1 50
Sassafras	℔	75 @ 90
Sperm	gall	2 40 @ 2 50
Tanners	gall	68 @ 73
Whale	gal	88 @ 95
Winteg'n	℔	6 00 @ 6 25
Opium Ty	℔	9 50
Pl Paris	bbl	4 00 @ 4 50
Potass.		
Bichrom	℔	27
Chlorate	℔	48 @ 52
Iodide	℔	6 50 @ 6 75
Putty	℔	4 @ 4½
Quin sulp	oz	2 85 @ 2 90
Rosin	℔	5 50 @ 6 50
Root.		
Gentian	℔	.. @ 12
Ginger E I	℔	.. @ 18
" Jamca	℔	.. @ 30
Ipecac pow	℔	.. @ 1 88
Jalap pow	℔	.. @ 90
Liquorice	℔	14 @ 17
Rhub E I	℔	1 25 @ 1 50
Sars Hon	℔	62 @ 68
Senega	℔	.. @ 1 30
Valeri En	℔	38 @ 40
" Germ	℔	18 @ 20
Sal Ammo	℔	16 @ 18
—Epsom	℔	3 @ 5
—Soda	℔	3½ @
Seed.		
Canary	℔	6 @ 7
Hemp	℔	6½ @ 7
Cardamn	℔	2 60 @ 2 90
Mustard	℔	12 @ 15
Senna Al	℔	22
" E In	℔	22
Soda.		
Bi Carb	℔	7½ @ 8½
Soap Cast	℔	12½ @ 16
—Cast wh	℔	18 @ 23
Sugar L'd	℔	22 @ 24
Turp sps gall		52 @ 58
Varnish.		
Copal	gall	1 50 @ 2 25
Japan	gall	.. @ 1 33
Damar	gall	1 60 @ 2 20
Ven Red	℔	3½ @ 4½

MERCHANT BAR IRON AND HEAVY HARDWARE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, September 18, 1873.

The following are the card rates of Lewis, Oliver & Phillips:

Iron, standard list. Assorted sizes, for large orders, 3 8-10c, card rates, 2 ⅌ cent. off net.

Iron wedges	5½c ⅌ ℔ net
Norway Nail rods	9½c ⅌ ℔ net

Fence pickets, ½ round, bent to shape, 30c ⅌ foot of fence. Less 5 ⅌ cent. off.

Carriage and tire bolts (new list)....60 and 15 ⅌ off, net.

Plow bolts	25 "
Stove bolts at the list price	
Machine and square head bolts	25 "
Coach and lag screws	25 "
Bolt ends	20 "

Patent hot pressed square and hexagon nuts, small sizes, (from 3-16 to ⅝,) 6c ⅌ ℔ off, net.

Patent hot pressed square and hexagon nuts, large sizes, (from 7-16 to 2 in.), 4½c ⅌ ℔ off, net

Washers, all made from new band iron, small sizes, (from 3-16 to ⅝ in.), 7c ⅌ ℔ off, net.

Washers, all made from new band iron, large sizes, (from 7-16 to 1½ in.), 5c ⅌ ℔ off, net.

Harrow teeth, in lots of 1 ton or more, packed in casks, 1 in. diam., 5c ⅌ ℔ net; ⅞ and ¾ in. diam., 5c ⅌ ℔ net; ⅝ in. diam., 5½c ⅌ ℔ net.

Patent headed teeth, harrow teeth, packed in casks, ½c ⅌ ℔ extra.

Skein bolts, in bulk, in lots of 5 kegs or more, 1 cent ⅌ ℔ extra when less than 1 keg of each size is ordered, ⅝ in. diam., 8c ⅌ ℔ net; 9-16 in. diam. 9c ⅌ ℔; ½ in. diam. 10c ⅌ ℔.

Screw Hook and Eye Hinges, ⅝ to 1 in. diam. 9½c ⅌ ℔ net; ½ in. diam. 10½c ⅌ ℔ net; ⅜ in. diam. 12½c ⅌ ℔ net.

Screw and Strap Hinges, in lots of 100 pairs or more. 14 to 36 in. long, 7c ⅌ ℔ net; 8, 10 and 12 in. long, 8½ ⅌ ℔ net.

Strap and T hinges 20 per cent. off, net delivered.

Screw hitching rings	$7 00 ⅌ 100 net.
Duck nest tuyere irons	$16 00 ⅌ doz net.
Cast iron washers	4½c ⅌ ℔ net.

Bridge and roof bolts—

1 to 2 in. diam. over 8 feet long	5½c ⅌ ℔ net.
1 to 2 in. from 4 to 8 feet long	5½c ⅌ ℔ net.
1 to 2 in. diam. from 1½ to 4 feet long	6 c ⅌ ℔ net.
⅝, ⅞ and ¾ in. diam. over 4 feet long	6½c ⅌ ℔ net.
⅝, ⅞ and ¾ in. diam. from 1½ to 4 feet long	6½c ⅌ ℔ net

WAGON HARDWARE.

Strap bolts, rods, single tree irons, bolster plates, brake ratchets, hammer straps, rub irons, stay chain hooks and clips, in lots of 100 set, 25 ⅌ cent. discount.

Wagon box staples, 1½ to 2½ inch to clinch, ⅌ 1,000, net	$13 50
Wagon box staples, made from bevel box iron, to rivet on, ⅌ 1,000 net	9 50
Neck yoke eyes	5½c each.
Neck yoke eyes, with ¾ inch rings	8½c each.
King bolts, ⅞, 1, 1⅛ and 1¼ inch diameter, ⅌ ℔	5½ c
Wagon rivets, extra large, oval and steeple head, ⅜ inch diameter, all lengths, ⅌ ℔	10c
Wagon rivets, 3-16 inches diam., all lengths	12c
Wagon rivets and nails, in 5 ℔s, paper boxes, ⅌ ℔ extra	1c
Wagon and hinge nails, ¼ inch, all lengths, ⅌ ℔ net	17c
Wagon and hinge nails, 3-16 inch, all lengths, ⅌ ℔ net	19c
Double tree plates / Coupling plates / Tongue plates	⅌ ℔ 9c net
Neck yoke plates	⅌ ℔ 12c

Tongue cap iron, 1½, 2, and 2½ inch wide same price ⅌ ℔ as band iron.

Wagon Chains, stay, lock and tongue, 5-16 in. 11½c ⅌ ℔ net.

Wagon Chains, stay, lock and tongue, ⅜ in. 12½c ⅌ ℔ net.

Prices subject to change of market without notice. All our manufactures shipped at same rate of freight as iron and nails.

IRON MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, September 18, 1873.

The following are the ruling quotations of the market:

FLAT BAR.

1¼ to 4 by ⅜ to 1 inch	3 8-10c	1½ and 1¼ by ⅜ to ⅝ inch	4 c
4½ to 6 by ⅜ to 1 inch	4 c	1 and 1⅛ by ⅜ to ⅝ inch	4 1-10c
1¼ to 6 by 1¼ to 1⅝ inch	4 2-10c	⅝, ¾ and ⅞ by ⅜ to ½	4 2-10c

ROUNDS AND SQUARES.

⅝ to 1⅝ inch	3 8-10c	⅜ to 7-16 inch	4 5-10c
2 to 2⅜ inch	4 1-10c	⅜ inch	4 6-10c
3 to 3⅜ inch	4 3-10c	5-16 inch	5 c
3¼ to 4 inch	4 8-10c	¼ inch	5 4-10c
⅜ to ⅝ inch	4 c	3-16 inch	7 4-10c
⅝ to 9-16 inch	4 2-10c		

HORSE SHOE.

All sizes	5 3-10c	Nail rods	7 7-10c

HEAVY BANDS.

3½ to 6 by ¼ and 5-16 inch	4 4-10c	⅞ to 1½ by ¼ and 5-16 inch	4 8-10c
1½ to 3¼ by ¼ and 5-16 inch	4 6-10c	⅝ to ¾ by ¼ and 5-16 inch	5c

LIGHT BANDS.

3 to 6 by 3-16 to No. 12	4 8-10c	1 to 1½ by 3-16 to No. 12	5 4-10c
1½ to 2⅞ by 3-16 to No. 12	5c	¾ to ⅞ by 3-16 to No. 12	6c

HOOPS.

2¼ to 3 inch	5 1-10	1 inch	6 3-10
3⅛ to 4½ "	5 3-10	⅞ "	6 8-10
1¾ to 2 "	5 3-10	¾ "	7 3-10
1½ to 1⅞ "	5 6-10	⅝ "	7 8-10
1⅛ to 1¼ "	5 9-10	½ "	8 3-10

OVAL IRON.

¾ to 1¼ inch	4 4-10c	½ inch	4 8-10c
⅝ to ⅞ inch	4 6-10c	⅜ inch	5 4-10c

HALF OVAL AND HALF ROUND.

¾ to 1½ inch	4 7-10c	Fluted and Star Lightning Rod	5 8-10c
⅝ to ¾ inch	4 8-10c	Wagon box iron, ⅜ and ½ inch	5 9-10c
½ inch	5 9-10c		
⅜ inch	7 1-10c		

TANK IRON.

	Boiled.		Boiled.
3-16, ¼ and ⅜ inch thick	5 6-10c	Heads, flanging	9 5-10c
Boiler plate	5 5-10c	Plow slabs	6 4-10c
Heads, not flanging	6 7-10c	Plow wings	6 9-10c

SHEET IRON.

	Boiled.	Charcoal.	Juniata.
No. 10 to 14	5 8-10c	7 3-10c	8 8-10c
No. 15 to 20	6 c	7 5-10c	9 c
No. 21 to 24	6 2-10c	7 7-10c	9 2-10c
No. 25 to 26	6 4-10c	7 9-10c	9 4-10c
No. 27	6 6-10c	8 1-10c	9 6-10c

All sheets over 28 in. wide, ½c ⅌ ℔ extra.

RAILROAD IRON—COUNTERSUNK AND PUNCHED.

	Boiled.
1¾ by ⅝, 7-16 and ⅜ inch	4 8-10c
1¾ by ⅜ and 5-16 inch	5 3-10c
1½, 1¾ and 2 by ⅜ and ⅝ inch	4 3-10c
1½ by ⅝ inch	4 5-10c

EXTRAS FOR CUTTING TO LENGTH.

Flat bars and round and squares	1-10c
Flat bars for tire	1-10c
Heavy bands	3-10c
Light bands and wagon box iron	4-10c
Hoops	5-10c

TERMS—Note or acceptance at 60 days, with current rate of Exhange on New York or a discount of 2 per cent. for cash, if remitted within 15 days from date of invoice.

Payments to be made in New York Exchange, U. S. Treasury Notes or their equivalent.

No discount on bills of less than $50.

PITTSBURGH NAIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, September 18, 1873.

CUT NAILS, BRADS, SPIKES, &C.

	Per keg.
10d to 60d nails, fence and brads	$4 50
8d and 9d nails, fence and brads	4 75
6d and 7d nails, fence and brads	5 20
4d and 5d nails	5 25
3d nails	6 00
2d nails	7 25

FINE BLUED.		CLINCH.	
3d	$7 50	Clinch nails	$6 25
2d	8 25	CUT SPIKES.	
CASING.		3 to 6 inch	$4 75
10d to 30d	$5 50	BARREL.	
8d and 9d	5 25	¾ inch	$8 25
6d and 7d	5 75	⅞ inch	7 50
FINISHING.		1 inch	7 00
10d to 30d	$5 75	1⅛ inch	6 25
8d	6 00	1¼ inch	6 00
6d	6 25	1⅜ inch	5 50
4d	6 50	1½ inch	5 25

12½c per keg off lots of 100 kegs and over.

TERMS—Note or acceptance at sixty days, with exchange on New York, or discount of two per cent. for cash, if remitted within ten days from date of invoice. Payments to be made in New York Exchange, United States Treasury Notes, or their equivalent. No discount on bills of less amount than fifty dollars.

WHITE LEAD, PUTTY, ETC.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, September 18, 1873.

Pure in lots of 2,000 ℔s in oil	12 c
Pure in lots of 500 ℔s in oil	12½c
Fancy brands from	8 @11 c
White lead dry (strictly pure) in kegs	11 @11½c
Orange mineral	14 @14½c
Pure red lead	10 @11 c
Painters' red lead	9 @10 c
Litharge	9½@10 c
Selected zinc, ground in oil	11 c
Vieille Montagne Co.'s French zinc	15 c
Blue paint, ground in oil	8 @11 c
Putty	3½@ 5 c

HORSE SHOES.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, September 18, 1873.

The following are the rates for horse and mule shoes, as furnished by Shoenberger & Co.:

Horse shoes, ⅌ keg 100 ℔ lots	$6 25
Horse shoes, ⅌ keg 50 ℔ lots	6 50
Horse shoes, smaller lots	6 75

Mule shoes, ⅌ keg, $1 00 higher.

NATRONA CHEMICALS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, September 18, 1873.

The following are the card rates of the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company:

Saponifer—50 cases at	$7 50 ⅌ case.
Less quantity	8 00 ⅌ case.
Greenwich Lye, (50 cases)	7 25 ⅌ case.
Potash—50 cases (delivered in Phila.)	8 00 ⅌ case.
Less quantity	8 50 ⅌ case
Bi carb soda—25 kegs	7½@7⅝c ⅌ ℔.
Less quantity	7⅝@7¾c ⅌ ℔.
Sal soda—25 kegs	3 c ⅌ ℔.
Less quantity	3⅛c ⅌ ℔.
Sal soda—25 bbls	2⅞c ⅌ ℔.
Less quantity	3⅛c ⅌ ℔.
Caustic soda—10 drums	9c ⅌ ℔.
Less quantity	9½c ⅌ ℔.
Copperas—20 bbls	1⅞c ⅌ ℔.
Less quantity	2 c ⅌ ℔.
Porous alum—10 bbls	3⅛c ⅌ ℔.
Less quantity	4 c ⅌ ℔.
Sulphuric acid	3⅛c ⅌ ℔.
Muriatic acid	3⅛c ⅌ ℔.
Nitric acid	15c ⅌ ℔.
Chloride calcium	2½c ⅌ ℔.
Pure alumina	10c ⅌ ℔.
Lump Alum	3¾@4c ⅌ ℔.

Terms, cash in 30 days.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE PIG IRON AND BLOOM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, September 13, 1873.

The inquiry for pig metal this week has been considerably more than for several weeks past, and the sales aggregate much more than our last report.

The prices, however, do not show any actual advance, but holders of iron made from first class ore are still firm at $35 per ton, 4 mos.

The demand for manufactured iron has been very active, and most of our rollings are now receiving quite as many orders as they care to book at present prices.

We are reported the following sales of raw irons:

Bituminous Coal Smelted from L. S. Ore.

800 tons gray forge	$34 00—4 mos
500 tons gray forge	35 00—4 mos
500 tons white and mottled	31 00—4 mos
500 tons gray neutral	34 00—4 mos
500 tons mill	34 00—6 mos
200 tons gray forge	34 00—4 mos
200 tons gray forge	32 00—cash
100 tons foundry	37 00—4 mos
100 tons No. 1 gray forge	35 00—4 mos
100 tons No. 1 gray forge	35 00—4 mos
100 tons mottled and white	32 00—4 mos
100 tons No. 1 foundry	38 00—4 mos
100 tons No. 2 foundry	32 00—4 mos
50 tons foundry	37 00—6 mos
50 tons foundry	37 00—4 mos

Anthracite.

200 tons gray forge	$33 00—4 mos
150 tons No. 1 foundry	40 00—4 mos
100 tons gray forge	32 00—4 mos
100 tons white iron	31 00—4 mos
100 tons gray cold short	32 00—4 mos
100 tons gray cold short	32 00—4 mos
50 tons No. 2 forge	31 00—6 mos
40 tons foundry	36 00—4 mos
10 tons No. 2 foundry	36 50—4 mo

Connellsville Coke.

300 tons gray forge	$33 50—4 mos
100 tons gray forge	33 00—4 mos

Blooms.

20 tons charcoal	$100 00—cash.
10 tons charcoal	100 00—4 mos

IRON MARKETS.

CLEVELAND.

September 9.—There is still a fair demand for pig iron, especially the foundry grades. The late advance abroad has had a salutary effect on the home market, and prices are firmer.

Iron, nails and tin plate are unchanged.

We reduce the price of common sheet iron 1-10c per ℔, and charcoal iron 7-10c per ℔.

Strap hinges can be bought at 7½ per cent. better than quoted price, in special cases.

We quote as follows:

LAKE SUPERIOR CHARCOAL FOR CAR WHEELS AND MALLEABLE USE.

No. 1	$ @53 50—4mos
No. 2	@53 50—4mos
No. 3	55 50@ —4mos
No. 4	63 50@ —4mos
No. 5	64 50@66 50—4mos

COLD BLAST CHARCOAL.

No 1 Tennessee	$58 50@ —4mos

ANTHRACITE.

No 1 Onondaga	$45 50@ —4mos

BITUMINOUS IRON FROM ALL LAKE SUPERIOR ORE.

No 1 F'ndry, according to brand	$42 50@45 50—4mos
No 2 F'ndry, according to brand	38 50@40 50—4mos
Gray forge	33 50@36 50—4mos

BLACKBAND IRON FROM WAREHOUSE.

SCOTCH.

No 1 Glengarnock	$48 50@ —4mos
No 1 Eglinton	48 50@ —4mos
No 1 Ayersome	48 50@ —4mos

AMERICAN.

No 1 Massillon	@ 45 50—4mos
No 1 Volcano	@ 45 50—4mos

IRON ORES.

Lake Superior specular	$10 00 } ½ cash,
Forsythe	8 00 } bal. 4 mos

—*Commercial Review.*

ST. LOUIS.

September 10.—The receipts of pig iron for the week were 1,570 tons, and 6,090 tons of ore. Total receipts of pig iron since January 1, were 44,763 tons, against 58,321 tons for the same time in 1872. Shipments of pig iron for the past week were 634 tons and 1,666 tons of ore. There has been a fair movement in pig iron during the week, but less active than for the two or three weeks previous, the demand being principally for immediate consumption. The markets are not reported active at any point, nor are prices firm. It seems to be the impression of some dealers that prices are still too high. At Cleveland last week $30 per ton cash was offered for 1,000 tons close gray and mottled, and refused. Ore has fallen off in the receipts about 2,000 tons, as compared with the receipts of the week previous. Market steady and no change is reported. We quote prices as follows:

Bituminous coal iron, made from Iron Mountain ore—No. 1 foundry $48; No. 2 do $46, No. 1 mill, $35; white and mottled, $—.

Cold blast charcoal—No. 1, 2, 3 and white and mottled, red short, $62; No. 1, 2, 3 and white and mottled, neutral, $65.

Hot blast charcoal irons—No. 1 foundry, red short, $54; No. 2 foundry, red short, $52; Nos. 1 and 2 mill, red short, $48; white and mottled, $53 50a55.—

Ore—Iron Mountain ore, $10; Beaver Creek, $8; Iron Ridge, $8; Pilot Knob, $6.—*Times.*

NEW YORK.

September 11.—American Pig.—The market for American iron has ruled exceedingly dull for the past week and without new or important feature. Prime brands of Lehigh No. 1 iron are obtainable at $44a45, but a considerable quantity of inferior iron is offering at $42a43. No. 2 is irregular, and quoted all the way from $35a40 per ton. Gray forge iron is offering freely at $30a35 per ton. We note sales during the week of 50 tons No. 1 Allentown at $44; 100 tons No. 1 Poughkeepsie, 100 tons No. 2 do., 100 tons No. 2 carbon and 200 tons mottled, all on terms kept private.

Scotch Pig—Prices abroad continue firm and tending upward, and advices by cable during the week denote a further advance of 5a10 per ton. The stock here continues light, and all in hands of speculators, who are asking higher prices. The late arrival of 150 tons Glengarnock was purchased by a speculative party at $45 per ton, and we understand $46 was refused for 50 tons. We quote nominally at $46a47. There is very little, if any, Eglinton here, and the value is wholly nominal. Coltness is also in small supply, and held firmly at $51. Gartsherrie is selling in a jobbing way at about $48. Sales in addition to above include 150 tons Coltness at $51.—*Iron Age.*

CINCINNATI.

September 16.—Our correspondent Messrs. Addy, Hull & Co., writes as follows:

There is no change to note from last report. A fair demand still continues for foundry grades. Forge irons are quiet and quotations nominal.

LOUISVILLE.

September 15.—This market has not displayed any decided life, but there are indications that trade is about to revive, and some improvement is already perceptible. The pig iron market is strengthened by advices from abroad, and the impression seems to prevail also that the home supply is only a fair provision for the prospective demand. Current prices are not insisted on very rigidly, though the undertone of the market is fairly steady. We make no changes in quotations, either for pig metals or iron manufactures.

Pig Iron—We quote as follows:

Hanging Rock foundry—

Extra No. 1	$50a51
No. 1 C C pig iron	49a50
No. 2 foundry	44a45
No. 3 or mill	36a37
No. 1 Tennessee foundry	47a48
No. 2 foundry	43a44
No. 3 or mill	36a37
No. 1 stonecoal foundry Missouri red S	48a49
No. 2 stonecoal foundry Missouri red S	42a43
No. 3 or mill foundry Missouri red S	36a37
C C car wheel iron—	
Ohio Hecla	65
No. 1 Red river cold blast	62a63
No. 2 Red river and Cottage	62a63
Nos. 3 and 4 Red river and Cottage	62a63
Nos. 5 and 6 or white iron	62a63
C C Tennessee car wheel—	
No. 1 Dover cold blast	59a60
No. 2 Dover cold blast	59a60
White and mottled	59a60

Horse and mule shoes—We quote horse shoes at $6 75a7 25 and mule shoes at $7 75a8 25 per keg, standard brands.

Iron wrought—We quote the card rate as follows: Bar, S. C., $3 70a3 90; C. C., $4 70a4 90; nail-rod, Swede, 9½a10½c.

Nails—We quote: 10d nails, fence and brads, at $4 25 in large lots and $4 50 on small sales—all other sizes in proportion.

Plow wings and slabs—We quote as follows: Steel plow-slabs are held at 9c; steel plow-wings at 9½c.

Steel—We quote as follows: Cast, per ℔ English, 22a25c; American, 18c; German, 15a18c.—*Courier-Journal.*

Iron Movement at St. Louis.

The following were the receipts and shipments of ore and pig for the week ending Saturday, September 13, 1873:

	Receipts.		Shipments.	
Routes.	Ore. Tons.	Pig.	Ore. Tons.	Pig.
St L and I M R W	5,070	180	....	10
A and P R W to St Louis	20	220	....	....
A and P R W to Carondelet	800	40	....	10
T W and W R W	....	....	113	....
C A and St L R W	....	90	370	530
St L, V T H and I R W	....	10	350	50
St L, T H and I R W	....	....	12	12
O and M R W	....	....	70	....
L M R	....	500	....	....
Total for the week	5,890	1,040	1,023	720
Week previous	6,090	1,570	1,666	634

The A. and P. Railway brought in addition 165 tons lead and 230 tons zinc ore.—*Republican.*

Out of Health.

In this common expression is comprehended an immense amount of bodily and mental suffering. It is not necessary to be effected with positive dasease in order to experience unutterable wretchedness. A person out of health is weak, languid, low spirited, incapable of much exertion, nervous, irritable and as sensitive to every change of temperature as the mercury in a thermometer. What such a person requires is invigoration, and Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will supply it. No need of applying to a physician in such a case. The fee would be thrown away. At the nearest drug store may be had the the most efficient and healthful vegetable tonic that the world contains. Twenty-five years' experience has established the fact that among all the stomachics and alteratives known to modern pharmacy this powerful restorative stands supreme, unapproached. Every bottle of Hostetter's Bitters contains more blessings than there were curses in Pandora's box.

MARRIED:

FORSYTH—BLACK—At the residence of the bride's mother, No. 23 Stockton avenue, Allegheny City, Tuesday, September 16, 1873, by the Rev. George Scott, D. D., assisted by Rev. E. E. Swift, D. D., WILLIAM R. FORSYTH, of Chicago, and NETTIE S., youngest daughter of the late Rev. Andrew W. Black, D. D.

McCORMICK—CUMMING—On September 9, 1873, by Rev. J. C. Evans, at his residence, Mr. SAMUEL J. McCORMICK, of Allegheny city, and Miss JENNIE R. CUMMING, of Remington, Pa.

SHERWIN—MOORE—At Union Depot Hotel, Pittsburgh, Tuesday evening, September 16th, 1873, by Rev. B. E. Woodburn, Mr. NORMAN A. SHERWIN, Assistant Marshal U. S. Supreme Court, Washington, D. C., and Miss LILLIE H. MOORE, of Newark, O.

DIED:

LANAHAN—On Thursday morning, the 11th inst., at 4 o'clock, ALPHONSO L., infant son of James K. and Mary Lanahan, aged 5 months.

DOHRMAN—On Thursday, September 11, 1873, at 4:40 P. M., SALLIE McG., second daughter of Capt. F. A., and Elizabeth Dohrman.

BUFFINGTON—On Thursday, September 11, at her residence in Kittanning, CATHERINE BUFFINGTON, widow of the late Hon. Joseph Buffington.

ROBERTS—On Friday morning, September 12, 1873, MARY E., daughter of George Roberts, Esq., of Elizabeth.

RUSSELL—On Thursday evening, September 11th 1873, at the residence of her son-in-law, James A. Eaken, CATHARINE RUSSELL, relict of the late John Russell.

BURNS—On Sunday, September 7th, at Beaver Falls, Pa., EDWARD BURNS, in the twentieth year of his age.

MARSHALL—On Sabbath morning, September 14th, 1873, CHARLES AVERY, second son of Robert and Margaret Jane Marshall, aged 10 years and 11 days.

ATKINSON—On Monday, September 15th, of scarlet fever, AMELIA HIRST, youngest daughter of Geo. H. and Rosa M. Atkinson, aged four years and eleven months.

BINGHAM—On Monday, September 15th, 1873, at 1½ o'clock P. M., WILLIAM BINGHAM, aged sixty-five years and six months.

LUTTON—At his residence, No. 31 North Canal street, Allegheny, Tuesday evening, September 16, BENJAMIN LUTTON, SR., aged seventy-one years, five months and twenty days.

REED—On Wednesday, 17th inst., at 3:35 o'clock P. M., at 193 Bedford avenue, Mrs. SARAH A., wife of George M. Reed.

MRS. TRIMBLE,

CLAIRVOYANT AND PHRENOLOGIST,

No. 5 CLARK STREET, PITTSBURGH.

Business hours from 10 A. M. to 8 P. M.

WANTED—LADY CORRESPONDENT—Address M. O., Commercial office, Pittsburgh.

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1873.

Wanted.

WEEKLY COMMERCIALS of the following dates to complete our files: February 24th, July 13th and September 28th 1872.

WESTERN papers say the present autumn is an astonishing season for snakes. It is a very bad time for the variety known as copperheads, though.

"How to purify politics" is the subject of an elaborate article in the Missouri *Republican*. Bury the Democratic party, and thus get rid of a pestilential stench.

"The question before the people of Dauphin county is not one of temperance or moral reform."—*Harrisburg Patriot.*

Who ever supposed it was—with the Democracy?

A BOURBON sheet, discoursing on the alleged profligacy and degeneracy of the times, says: "The dead, at least, are honest." Then Democracy has undergone a thorough transformation. But we had thought that, as the tree falls, so it lies.

THE Beaver *Conservative* revives the exploded charge that General ALBRIGHT accepted bounty as a private soldier when he was Colonel of a regiment. This lie was fully exposed last year; but a lie is as good as a truth, any time, to a Democratic editor, and this one will, doubtless, go the rounds again.

IN 1868, a Presidential year, we carried Maine by 20,000 majority on a full vote; in 1869 we carried it by 10,000 on a light vote. In 1872, on a full vote, our majority was 16,000; in 1873, on a light vote, it is 12,000. It is plain, therefore, that we have done quite as well as usual in Maine this year.

QUININE, calomel and screws, are among the "monopolies," which, according to the New York *World*, are denounced by the Ohio Democratic platform. It is no wonder. The two former failed to save the party while living, and the latter enter into its coffin now that it is dead. What corpse can be expected to be in love with its undertaker?

A WRITER in the *Financier* thinks we ought to rid ourselves of the last vestige of "the iniquitous sham and swindle known as protection" before we exhibit ourselves to all the world in 1876. The *Financier* is the recognized organ in this country of British free traders and their American dependants and hangers-on. This accounts for the milk in that cocoa-nut.

"EVIDENCES," says a leading Eastern journal, "multiply as rapidly as it is possible to desire that England's sceptre over the iron consumption of the world is being transferred to us." Too rapidly it would seem, for the Democracy of Pennsylvania—the State whose prosperity, of all others, is irrevocably bound up in the development of her iron manufacturing powers and resources—since whenever the Free Trade Bourbons of Ohio take snuff, the standard-bearers of the affiliating party in our own State, sneeze.

THE Dauphin County Democratic Convention passed the usual resolutions against monopolies, &c., and then nominated for the legislature Mr. WM. B. WILSON, who is and for years has been in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. With FRANK HUTCHINSON, the representative of the Fort Wayne road, at the head of the ticket, and WILSON beside him, the Democrats of Dauphin county can thank Heaven that, in voting for such candidates, they have done their level best to put down the railroad monopolies.

THE gossamer-like lightness of the burdens which the tax-payers of Pennsylvania would have been called upon to bear, should Democracy ever succeed in obtaining control of the administration of the affairs of the State, may be inferred from the fact that, by an incontrovertible display of official figures, it is shown that taxation and expenditures have increased, in Bedford county, under the control of that party, in the last ten years, more than *ten fold*, or over one thousand per cent. This is something which the voters of the State would do well to remember.

THE Democratic party in Illinois would appear to be well-nigh extinct. At the election of last year there were forty-five counties which gave Democratic majorities. In only twelve of these have the Democrats made nominations this year. In sixteen they have formally disbanded their organization; in eight they have called conventions which are expected to do nothing except disband, and in the remaining nine counties the situation is uncertain. Moreover, one of the farmers of that State caught twelve specimens of the *Mephitis Americanus* in a trap the other day, and killed them.

THE temperance people of Chicago are wise in their generation. They are beginning to discontinue their crusade against beer, and are waging war against adulterated liquors, hoping to secure the passage of an ordinance for the destruction of all poisonous liquors sold as a beverage, and the appointment of a rigid inspector to carry the law into effect. Such a movement, being in the right direction, will be likely to receive so powerful a sanction from all parties, that the law could be enforced, thus doing away with the most odious feature of the traffic. A similar plan might probably be pursued with advantage elsewhere.

EX-SPECIAL Commissioner of Statistics, DAVID A. WELLS, who is at present in England, toadying to the free trade manufacturers of that country, asserted, in a recent public address, that "Protection is bringing ruin upon the United States;" notwithstanding the notorious fact that we are consuming less of the products of other countries and exporting more of our own than at any former period in the history of the country. Perhaps it is not to be wondered at that our avowed free traders should pretend to believe the silly falsehood; but it does seem passing strange that a body of men, presumably of character and intelligence, and claiming to be solicitous for the advancement of the industrial and material, as well as the political, interests of Pennsylvania, should be found willing to sanction the lie by writing their official indorsement across the face of the free-trade platform of the Ohio Bourbons. Yet, such a body *was* found. It called itself the Democratic State Convention.

DR. WILMER WORTHINGTON, late Secretary of the State Board of Charities, died at his home in Westchester on Thursday last, aged 69 years. The Philadelphia *Press* says of him:

> "He was one of our old-time leaders, and was contemporaneous with the great men of the great county in which he was born. He filled many public positions with honor. He was one of the most popular physicians of Eastern Pennsylvania for nearly fifty years, and by his fine manners and pure character won universal esteem. He was a Democrat many years, and led his party in every contest till 1858, conciliating all sides by his excellent oratory and quiet logic, but like thousands he broke all political ties when slavery threatened the Union. As a Republican he was powerful and popular. He was a man of singular personal charms, and added to rare sweetness of temper true dignity of character."

DR. WORTHINGTON was a member of the House for several years from Chester county, beginning in 1833, and took an active part in establishing our present school system. He also served six years in the Senate, from 1863 to 1869, and was Speaker in 1869. He was esteemed very highly by all those who served in that body with him, and won the hearts of all by his unaffected gentleness and his unbending integrity. The State, in losing him, has lost one of her best citizens.

THE OCTOBER ELECTION.

It is but four weeks from to-morrow to the October election; and what are our friends in this county doing? There is a County Committee; but what steps has it taken to rouse up the Republicans? There is a Naturalization Committee; but is it attending to its work? And there is a Committee on Registration; but we cannot hear of its action in any direction. There is a deal of work to be done; and there are plenty of men to do it; but each seems to be waiting for the other to begin.

The Committee on Registration cannot begin too soon. The assessment lists, in the two cities particularly, need instant attention. They should be scanned closely, and every name not on the lists should be promptly and properly brought to the notice of the Assessors. Voters who have paid their taxes, within two years, but whose names are not on the lists in the wards into which they have moved can, it it is true, vote without being assessed; but it is a troublesome and annoying process, and the easy as well as the sure plan is to get on the Registry list in season. We hope this Committee on Registration will at once address themselves to the important task of looking after this matter, and save themselves from the reproach of negligence and inattention.

Then, where are the local vigilance committees? Not one has yet been appointed. Why? No local work can be effectively done without them, and no time should be lost in getting them announced. We beseech the County Committee to have these committees appointed, announced and put to work.

The Republican party in Allegheny county is strong; but its strength is in the perfection of its organization. It can very easily fritter away its strength by neglecting its organization. If it is to help in winning a great victory this fall, it must brush up its armor and don it for active work. We can have a glorious triumph, but not without organized work. The County Committee is the center for all this work, and to it we must look for whatever is to be done. It is composed of good men and active workers; and to them we appeal to go to work at once and make such provision for getting out the Republican vote as will make our victory, in county and State, certain beyond the possibility of doubt.

"GRACE AND VIRTUE."

Neither in the annals of the Western frontier nor among the authentic traditions of the California mines would it be possible to find an incident more atrocious, or more indicative of the "wild savagery" sometimes lurking in civilized men, than the lynching of CHARLES KELSEY, in one of the most ancient villages of the United States, and within forty miles of New York city. In thus characterizing the incident we refer not merely to the circumstances of the crime, but to the manner in which it has been looked upon and dealt with by the the population of the place. KELSEY belonged to one of the old families of Huntington when last Thursday, nine months after his disappearance, his multilated remains were buried among the dust of deceased ancestry, the tombstones of some of them showed that they had been dead nearly two hundred years. A quite venerable antiquity even on Long Island! CHARLES KELSEY seems never to have been a popular man. He was not beautiful. One of his shoulders was higher than the other, his eyes were dull and wandering, and his voice was of the kind called falsetto. However, he was a man of some property, and intellectually he was not only fairly endowed, but had received a good education, and in the ordinary affairs of life was able quite well to hold his own with his neighbors. As regards his morals, it is perhaps enough to say that he was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and active in connection with its Sunday school. Such a man, no matter how deficient in the graces or in good looks, might have been expected to get on reasonably well and finally merit a laudatory epitaph. But, unfortunately, KELSEY fancied himself a poet and a fine writer, and though arrived at the mature age of forty, having fallen in love with a young lady, a Miss JULIA SMITH, a member of the same church, he foolishly persisted in persecuting her with his letters. Distinctly made to understand that neither the lady nor her friends approved of his addresses, he still continued them, not only in letters and poems, but by attempts to see her, and even the knowledge that Miss SMITH had formed an engagement of marriage with a Mr. SAMMIS, of New York, had no other effect upon KELSEY than to make him prosecute his suit more assiduously than ever. He disbelieved or affected to disbelieve the well known fact of the engagement, and day after day, in elaborate letters, urged the lady to grant him an interview. Then, presuming or pretending to presume that his request had been complied with, at the time designated, the irrepressible suitor, at least sometimes, went to her residence as if to fulfill an appointment.

Among neighbors and acquaintances sympathy for the person thus annoyed, and indignation at her persecutor were naturally the more violent because she had no male relatives, her only guardian being her grandmother, Mrs. OAKLEY, with whom she lived. At length, one night a party consisting of five or six men in masks, by means of a letter, real or forged, from Miss SMITH, decoyed KELSEY into Mrs. OAKLEY's grounds, where they first stripped and then tarred and feathered him, and in that condition exposed him to the derision of the family called out to behold the punishment of their persecutor. After that night KELSEY was no more seen in Huntington, and the people interested were divided into two antagonistic parties by the question of his fate. One party held that he had fled voluntarily from the scene of his disgrace; the other party, including his relatives, professed the belief that those who tarred and feathered him had put him forever out of sight to avoid prosecution and punishment for their act. In support of this view they alleged the word of KELSEY himself, who said that he had unmasked, recognized and threatened two of the rioters, a Dr. BANKS and ROYAL SAMMIS, Miss SMITH's betrothed.

The lynching took place on the 4th of November last year, and the fate of the outraged man remained a mystery until about two weeks ago, when a portion of the body of a human being was found by some fishermen floating in Oyster Bay near the village of Huntington. Though the head was wanting, the remains were completely identified as those of KELSEY, not only by the tar and feathers still adhering to them, but by a watch chain recognized as his property found in the trowsers pocket. Moreover, the condition of the body proved that it had long lain in deep water, and had therefore been held down by weights purposely attached to it. Hence, there is hardly any room for doubt that the tarring and feathering was followed up by murder, but this conclusion is still to be legally investigated.

The most singular part of the "sensation" still remains to be told, which is that the Presbyterians of Huntington are even now not unanimous in condemning the outrage or in abhorring its perpetrators. Of course we do not mean that any of them would sanction or apologize for murder, but in the fierce partisanship aroused by the affair, almost an entire congregation, while denying the murder, exercise little reserve in defending the lesser crime. So much might be inferred from the discourses delivered at KELSEY's funeral, and witnesses on the ground state that among the members of one party it is difficult to find anybody who will not frankly or with little qualification maintain the justice of the act. They say the man deserved to be tarred and feathered, and in justification of the judgment they point to certain features of his conduct which we have not mentioned. They say that his letters to Miss SMITH were sometimes grossly indecent. Letters of such a character are indeed produced, but the dead man's friends deny that he ever wrote them. If he did write them, they would, under the circumstances, seem to imply nothing less than frenzy, and might well suggest even to infidels some other mode of treatment than that adopted by the pious people of Huntington.

It is, we trust, unnecessary to say that we do not thus refer to the subject in any scoffing spirit. In fact, the incident is only one of many within easy memory which justify even secular journalists in directing attention to the deplorable results of inconsistency between practice and profession. During the war Mr. LINCOLN used to thank God for the churches, and we believe that it is only a small minority of Americans who in ordinary times fail to recognize the moral, social and political benefits resulting from the various religious organizations of the country. Still skepticism is being rapidly diffused, and one powerful influence in producing it is the degree in which people who profess to be religious fail to exemplify a morality higher or more refined than might fairly be looked for from merely rational motives. Even skeptics, if sensible and fair minded, despise vulgar sneers at hypocrisy which is only suspected upon slight evidence or none at all; but where large numbers of persons make strict religious professions, and at the same time involuntarily display a low standard of morality, the adverse impression is irresistible. Prominent clergymen, as well as laymen, of the Methodist Church frankly acknowledge the mischievous effect upon the world produced by the manner in which the charges against the management of the Book Concern were last year disposed of, and within the last few weeks millions in the West have been scandalized at the participation of important Boards of another powerful religious denomination in the compounding of a felony, paying $27,000 and guaranteeing impunity to thieves for the recovery of two hundred thousand dollars' worth of bonds. In an age in which high morality is often associated with religious skepticism, religion is preached and recommended in vain unless those who have already accepted it prove by their words and actions the power of their faith to raise them above those vulgar passions and sordid temptations which even mere rationalists constantly master.

PAPISTRY AND POLITICS.

Recent reports concerning Prince BISMARCK's growing unpopularity are not confirmed by the testimony cited in the COMMERCIAL of yesterday that at the unveiling of the Victory column, at Berlin, on the anniversary of the battle of Sedan, "the most electrifying popular ovation of the day was accorded to the great chancellor." Indeed, it may reasonably be doubted whether BISMARCK could make himself unpopular, at least among his Protestant countrymen. His services have been so transcendant and his name is so intimately associated with the events of the last ten years that, whatever he may do or refuse to do, the feeling with which he is regarded by the people can hardly be changed. Some of them may criticise or even revile his measures, but his presence recalling vividly the memories of the past will most likely always revive the sentiments indissolubly attached to his person in the popular mind of Prussia. On such an occasion as the anniversary in question emphatic expression of admiration and gratitude in recognition of BISMARCK was in fact so essential to the decorum and effect of the scene that it would probably have been formally provided, if it had not been spontaneously offered.

It is, however, still true that among the masses of the Catholic population and among high church Protestants of the empire, BISMARCK's ecclesiastical policy is not looked upon with more favor than formerly. The old Catholic party does not appear to increase rapidly, and Catholic bishops who adhere to the Papacy display remarkable unanimity in either actively or passively resisting the government. Those dignitaries who take the former course are a small minority of the ruling body of the church, and one may suspect that their position may have been determined partly by natural traits, such as excessive pugnacity or a longing for martyrdom, and in part by counsel proceeding from superior authority. Fond of and skilled in conflict they are most likely put forward to try the policy of opposition. Monsignor LEDOCHOWSKI, Archbishop of Posen, and the Prince Bishop of Breslau are conspicuous among these combatants. The former of these ecclesiastics has boldly denounced the Berlin government as a cruel and relentless persecutor, which meditates nothing less atrocious than to compel all Catholic priests to suspend their functions, and thus to deprive the people of all the consolations of religion. He besides ordered daily prayer to be offered for the deliverance of the church. With this order the government did not see fit to interfere, but as the Archbishop positively refused to consent to the inspection of his theological seminary at Posen by the proper government officer, and also appointed a priest over a congregation without the sanction of the President of the district, the government shut up the seminary and prosecuted him for violation of the law. The Archbishop has the better opportunity both for annoying the government and for producing extensive agitation, as the population over which he rules largely consists of Poles in whom the sentiment of Polish nationality is still strong. The outcome of the prosecution remains yet to be seen. Ordinarily the bishops who resist the government do it by declining, when a vacancy occurs in the charge of a congregation, to make an appointment, thus leaving the people without a priest and throwing the odium of the failure upon the government. Of course those who thus act welcome the imposition of fines and the withholding of salaries as additional grievances, especially if the people in their pious enthusiasm hasten to pay the fines and make good the salaries out of their own pockets.

Most of those Bishops who adopt the policy of passive resistence, submitting under protest or without recognizing the right of the government either to inspect the seminaries or to control the appointment of priests, are evidently for the most part acting upon a scheme of delay. They are waiting for something to turn up, perhaps for some immediate divine interposition in behalf of the persecuted church. Such interposition has been predicted or rather promised by the infallible Pontiff and therefore the quiet patience with which it is looked for by a considerable portion of the faithful is very natural. Not only in Germany but in France also, the devout retain in vivid memory, the mystical strain in which His Holiness prophesied the downfall of the Colossus of the North who had so audaciously and impiously laid his hand on sacred things, and they point to signs which seem to them to indicate that the prophesy is already being fulfilled. And more than fulfilled, that the prophet himself will before long be restored to more than the temporal dominion from which he has fallen. We need not say that the significance of the signs referred to is not clear or striking to the Protestant mind. But those who perceive no obvious or pertinent meaning in the signs are solemnly reminded of the teachings of history on the subject, as expounded by LOUIS PHILIPPE and M. THIERS. When the citizen king was advised by one of his Ministers to break with the Holy See, he is reported to have said: "If you can show me a single example in all history of a prince who made war against the Pope, and had no reason to regret it, I will take your advice." And when M. THIERS was, some years ago, asked by the French Empress, what he thought of the Roman Question? he is said to have replied: "I confess that I am not a good Catholic; but I am a Papist, because I have learned from history that all who have eaten of the Pope have died of it." Whatever may be thought of the view, there is certainly enough in history to impart immense interest to the struggle between Papistry and Politics now going on in Europe generally, and especially in Gemany.

ABOUT THE BALLOON.

It is no doubt true that Americans dearly love "a sensation," and the sensation of the present week is the embarkation of a party of four persons in "a balloon bound for Europe." On Wednesday evening, the time set for the event, the inflation of the balloon was prevented by the state of the weather, and the departure of the adventurers was necessarily postponed. Only a favorable condition of the atmosphere is waited for, and before what we now write can appear in print the momentous event may have taken place. During many weeks the adventure has been a subject of newspaper comment and social discussion, and many persons who in the beginning regarded the attempt as a piece of mere foolhardy daring have come to regard it with more indulgence or even with some sympathy. Both views of the enterprise are susceptible of easy explanation. In the history of ballooning there is nothing to warrant rational expectation of success in the project. While the prevalence of a steady easterly current in the upper regions of the atmosphere may be considered as pretty well established, very little is known about it. Its elevation, velocity and range are all matters of conjecture, and while the investigation of these points and of others connected with them, is a legitimate scientific interest, perhaps worthy of enthusiastic pursuit, both sense and science suggest the expediency and economy of selecting the method of inquiry which involves least peril to human life, and the clearest promise of success. With vast continents to operate upon, with one-fourth of the globe *terra firma*, why choose the ocean? By taking the unstable element as the foundation of his aerial voyage, the investigator not only exposes himself to needless danger but incurs the risk that if he perish his notes of observation and discovery will certainly perish with him.

Professor WISE's confidence in the feasibility of the project is plainly enthusiasm inspired by life-long devotion to a peculiar pursuit. And his enthusiasm is intensified by the belief that a balloon voyage across the Atlantic would be followed by a revolution in the commercial relations of the world. But no man of eminence in science has professed adhesion to Mr. WISE's views. Those who predict or anticipate the ultimate use of the air as a common highway are for the most part persons more familiar with the splendid results of modern progress than with the grounds on which they rest or with the processes by which they were arrived at.

On the other hand, in view of the amazing discoveries and inventions of the last half century, few are prepared to limit the achievement of human genius and audacity, and therefore few, if any, have dared either positively to question the success of WISE's attempt or to frown upon the sensational manœuvres by which it has been forwarded. Thinking that the enterprise may be a national triumph after all, many of the original skeptics, as intimated already, have even applauded the spirit and liberality of the metropolitan company which, for the promotion of its own pecuniary ends, has taken advantage of the Professor's simple-minded devotion to his art. They, in common with the general public, have taken for granted the purpose of the company to do all in its power for the safety and success of the aeronauts. It was assumed that the balloon would be of the best possible material, and that literally no needful precaution or provision would be omitted to insure the object of the attempt. It is therefore painful to learn that the balloon is made, not of silk, the only trustworthy material, but of unbleached cotton muslin! As this material is varnished with linseed oil to render it impervious to the gas, the balloon by the absorption of oil is made about four times heavier than it would be if constructed of silk. Moreover, the balloon is or is to be inflated—not with pure hydrogen gas but with the common street lamp gas, carbureted hydrogen. By the use of both these articles instead of better the chances of failure and the peril of the adventurers are indefinitely increased. Of course economy is the motive. WISE is understood to be dissatisfied with the balloon, but feels bound to fulfill his engagement. In case of failure, these defects in the balloon and apparatus can be urged, not only in explanation of failure, but in favor of another attempt; the only apology we can think of for the policy which has permitted such defects to exist.

THE LIBEL LAW.

The Altoona *Tribune*, in giving the result of a trial for libel in Cambria county, says that "the law of libel is imperfectly understood by the masses of the people" in Pennsylvania. If so, whose fault is it? The press of the State has continually and continuously misrepresented it; and if the people have been led to believe that under our law it was impossible, in a suit for libel, to give the truth in evidence, the fault of the misunderstanding rests with those who have indulged so freely in the misrepresentation.

Our Constitution provides that "in prosecutions for the publication of papers investigating the official conduct of public officers, or men acting in a public capacity, or where the matter published is proper for public information, the truth thereof shall be given in evidence," and this has been the law of the State for a generation. It did not need a judicial trial to bring out this fact; but it seems, from the surprise shown by some of the papers at the ruling of Judge DEAN in this Cambria suit, that they were never before aware of such a Constitutional provision.

The case referred to was that of the Commonwealth *vs.* the publishers of the Johnstown *Voice*, indicted for libel in saying of JOSEPH STRAYER, a candidate for Burgess of Johnstown, that he was "incompetent, ignorant and corrupt." The Commonwealth admitted that the words "incompetent and ignorant" implied no moral turpitude, and so the case hinged on the one word, "corrupt:" and Judge DEAN allowed the defendants to put in all the evidence they had to present to prove the truth of the charge that STRAYER was "corrupt." On this point Judge DEAN said:

> "There were two candidates for the office of Burgess, the prosecutor, Joseph Strayer, and Wm. H. Rose, Esq. The defendants advocated the election of Mr. Rose; this was their right, and they could publish in their newspaper anything concerning the candidates to whom they were opposed, which was proper for public information, that was true, or which they, as cautious and prudent men, had reasonable grounds for believing true. They would not have had the right to so publish the truth of and concerning the character of a private citizen, and thereby injure him; but Burgess Strayer being a candidate before the people for a public office, they had a right to publish for the information of the people that which indicated unfitness, either morally or intellectually, for the position. And they had a right to do this, even though the publication injured his reputation and exposed him to public odium."

"It therefore appears," says the Altoona *Tribune*, with a degree of surprise that this had not been known to it before, "to be absolutely determined that a newspaper has the *right* to criticise the record or inquire into the common reputation of a public official or a candidate for public office; *provided* that what is published in the columns thereof appears to be reasonably well based in truth and is given 'for the information of the public,' and is *not* the growth of a malicious desire to injure the reputation of such official or candidate." Most certainly. That has been the well settled law of Pennsylvania for a long period, and no doubt of it ever existed in the public mind until a clamor against the libel laws was got up by those who want to be privileged to libel whoever they please without legal responsibility.

RUSSIAN COMPETITION IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

Mr. FREDERICK HECKER, with whose character and career many readers are familiar, and who is spending the summer in Germany, is giving earnest attention to the great Farmer Question in all its relations. He is himself an Illinois farmer, and is in other respects well qualified to study and discuss the subject. From his letters in several German-American journals it appears that the farmers of Germany are hardly less troubled about their condition and prospects than are the farmers of the Western United States. Some of their causes of complaint are peculiar to themselves, while others are common to them and to Americans of the same occupation. In some parts of the country laborers can not be obtained at any wages, and in general wages bear no reasonable proportion to the prices of agricultural products. Hence in some places, Holstein for example, the cultivation of grain has been given up by many, who have converted their farms into pastures for the raising of cattle. The chief causes of this state of things are the immense military force kept up in time of peace, withdrawing 450,000 men from the work of production, the rush of laborers from the country into the cities for the sake of better wages, and last, though not least, emigration. The consequence is that only those farmers prosper or get on with comfort who have sufficient working force within their own families.

Mr. HECKER finds also that German farmers are much concerned in view of the competition, actual and prospective, of Russian farmers in the grain and meat markets; a fact destined, he thinks, to be nearly as important to American as to German agriculturists. Even now the grain of the lower Danube is compelling the abandonment of grain-growing in Germany, and yet the competition is merely beginning. What, then, will be the effect not only upon Germans but upon the grain-growers of western America when the railroad systems of the lower Danube and of western and southern Russia shall have been completed? The fact is certain that by the completion of these railroads millions upon millions of acres of fertile land will be enabled to pour their products into the markets of central and western Europe. Thus a railroad from Tiflis to Poti on the Black Sea is an outlet for the products of rich Mingrelia and Georgia. By means of a railroad along the Caspian in connection with available river navigation, another most fruitful territory of still greater extent will before long be opened up to European commerce. And so forth. No one can glance at the system of intercommunication, contrived by Russia, of which the foregoing are parts, without perceiving the immense commercial and economical results involved in the plan. With the commerce thus to be opened up America, in its present condition as regards labor, cannot compete, says Mr. HECKER, and Americans cannot too soon meditate other ways and means. The remedy must be found in a home market and domestic consumption corresponding to the abundance of production.

THE REPUBLICANS OF PHILADELPHIA.

An unwarranted attempt is now making to create an impression among the Republicans of the State that the Republicans in Philadelphia are acting in bad faith toward Judge GORDON, and intend to sacrifice him because the Democratic candidate for Supreme Judge is a Philadelphian. There is no justification for this. The Republicans of Philadelphia have done nothing to warrant it, and the attempt to put them in that false attitude does them a gross wrong. Every Republican paper in Philadelphia has responded heartily to Judge GORDON's nomination, the local organization is a unit in his favor, and every one of the Republican leaders is committed to his support. Col. WM. B. MANN, who is cited in some quarters as leading off in favor of Judge LUDLOW, is open and outspoken in his support of Judge GORDON, as are all the other leading and active Republicans of that city.

There are, beyond doubt, a few Republican lawyers at the Philadelphia bar who will vote for Judge LUDLOW, from personal considerations alone; but they are not active men, politically, nor does their action in any way involve the Republican organization in Philadelphia. There are Democratic lawyers, also, in the West, who will vote for Judge GORDON; and if each of these candidates is to be regarded as worthy of the confidence of his party, it must naturally be expected of each that he will be popular enough, where he is best known, to pick up, here and there, a vote from his political opponents. It does not follow, however, that this personal popularity is any evidence of the existence of political treachery.

One of our exchanges, in giving currency to this report against our Philadelphia friends, says that the purpose of it is to swap off GORDON to get votes for MACKEY. It so happens, however, that Mr. MACKEY is in no need of such help, and would not permit its use, if there were. He and his friends are acting in good faith, and his election is so certain that there could be no possible temptation to such a course. Let our friends throughout the State rest assured that the Republicans of Philadelphia are standing as a unit by the State ticket; that they will do their level best to elect Judge GORDON; and that there is not the slightest warrant for suspecting them, or doubting their fidelity.

THE STATE TICKET.

There is a very general feeling on the part of the Republicans in this county, as well as in the State, that the election of the Republican State and county ticket is certain and secure. In this feeling we share, fully. We entertain no doubt of the result. But there is always a lurking danger in over-confidence, and the Republicans of Pennsylvania are just now feeling a little too secure. No victory was ever gained without a fight, and no ticket can be elected without work; and if the confidence that has taken possession of our people, betrays them into a neglect of the usual appliances of a political campaign—organization and work—it will assuredly mislead and destroy them.

The party in this State was never so united and harmonious as now, and never had before it so clear a prospect of success; but union and harmony do not necessarily lead to a cessation of work. Our only danger lies in trusting too much to our undoubted strength. Let not our friends be deluded into believing that the usual energy and activity are not needed. They *are* needed, and we cannot succeed without them.

We appeal to our friends to wake up from their sleep, and prepare themselves for the struggle. It will not be a long, or a bitter, or a difficult one; but it will be a struggle, nevertheless, and it will require us to put forth our strength. We have no fears of the result; but we insist upon it that our friends everywhere shall be in the active use of the legitimate means they possess for accomplishing a victory on which their hearts are set.

POLITICAL.

State.

The Republicans of Sullivan county have placed the following ticket in the field: For Treasurer—M. A. Rogers; Commissioner—Dr. W. J. Randall; Jury Commissioner—Richard Riddle; District Attorney—E. M. Dunham; Auditor—A. E. Scureman.

The batters from the Republican Convention of Huntingdon county, headed by A. L. Guss, met the other day and nominated the following ticket: Senator—John Irwin, Jr., of Centre county; Assembly David Dunn, of Huntingdon; Treasurer—George M. Green; County Commissioner—Wm. P. Gilliland; Jury Commissioner—A. Wesley Wright; Director of Poor—Jacob Musser; Auditor—W. H. Flenner.

The Democratic County Convention of Mercer county met at Mercer on Monday last. The following ticket was nominated: Assembly, James A. Stranahan, Esq.; Treasurer, George D. Kelly; Commissioner, J. M. Gallower; Poor Director, D. B. Larimer; Auditor, T. E. Horter; Jury Commissioner, Morris Leech. Resolutions indorsing the State Convention, denouncing the salary grab and pledging support to the State and county tickets were adopted.

The proceedings of the Luzerne county Democratic Convention, on the 9th inst., were anything but harmonious, the excited members at times coming almost, to blows. The meeting opened with a fight over the choice of a presiding officer, and the bad blood at that time engendered cropping out all the way through until adjournment. Candidates were numerous and their partisans persistent. The seventh ballot for Assembly taken at about one o'clock on the morning of the 10th, resulted in the choice of the following candidates: Dr. D. Kressler, of Coningham; M. Cramon, Wilkesbarre; T Loftus, Oliphan, and O. K. Moore, Wilkesbarre. The Convention then took a recess.

Hon. Butler B. Strang, of Tioga county, is spoken of as the possible Republican candidate for Governor after Hartranft. He is one of the ablest men in the State, and would do credit to that or any other position in the gift of the people.

At the meeting of the Labor Reform Convention of Schuylkill county, held in Pottsville on the 9th, the following ticket was nominated: State Senator, F. A. Herwig; Assembly, John W. Morgan; Rep., J. F. Welsh. Treasurer, Mr. Barlow, also nominated by the Republicans.

The Democrats of Daughin county met in convention in Harrisburg on Tuesday and placed in nomination the following ticket: Assembly—William B. Wilson, Dr. J. W. Smith; Prothonotary—William K. Verbeke; Treasurer—George Shoup; County Commissioner—P. S. Stine; Register of Wills—Augustus Reel; County Solicitor—Wallace DeWitt; Poor Director—Jacob Buffington; Jury Commissioner—George D. Mayer; Auditor—William Rodearmel. Resolutions were adopted denouncing the local option law as unconstitutional, and requiring the candidates for Assembly to give a written pledge that they would, in case of their election, use their best endeavors to secure its repeal.

Hon. John Cessna, Chairman of the Bedford County Republican Committee, is administering some severe and very nauseous doses to the Democracy. In his last bulletin he shows that under Democratic rule the taxes of the people have grown from $10,000 to $100,000 per year, the increase last year having been fully twenty-five per cent.

The Fulton county Republican Convention has instructed for John McIlwaine, Esq., for the nomination for Assemblyman. Bedford county has as yet taken no action on the legislative question.

The Harrisburg *Telegraph* says: Col. B. F. Wagenseller, of Snyder county, has been nominated for Senator in the district composed of the counties of Snyder, Union, Northumberland and Perry. Four candidates presented themselves in the district, and od the fortieth ballot the conferees from Perry and Snyder, and one from Union county, united and voted for Col. Wagenseller, thus nominating him. Col. Wagenseller was a faithful soldier during the rebellion, discharging his duty in the face of the enemy with bravery, and deserves, as he will no doubt receive, the united support of the Republicans in the district. The district is now represented in the Senate by a Democrat, but the Republican majority at the last election was over eight hundred, and the Republicans have it now in their power to redeem it. The Colonel will make an attentive Senator, and will represent the wishes of his constituents with ability.

During last week we conversed with men from all parts of the county. The political outlook is rather better than we expected. In most of the towns our party is standing solidly by the ticket with the chance of help from Democrats who are disgusted with the betrayal of their quack managers and determined to rebuke them by voting the Republican ticket or not voting at all. They say their party in this county is virtually disbanded and they propose to make their own party associations hereafter.—*Warren Mail.*

The next session of the Legislature will close the terms of a number of our most experienced legislators. Senator Wallace will have served nine years consecutively; Senator E. W. Davis seven years in the House and three years in the Senate; Senator McClure three years in the House and six in the Senate; Senator Graham nine years in the Senate; Senator McSherry two years in the House and six in the Senate, and General White eleven years in the Senate. The terms of all these gentlemen expire with the next session.

A call for an independent Republican Convention in Delaware county, to meet on the 18th inst., has been issued, signed by James P. Serrill, Dr. E. Harvey, Charles Johnson, Wm. Rhodes and Townsend Speakman. It is intended to oppose the regular candidates for Senator (Mr. Cooper) and Assembly (Mr. Bullard) with independent candidates. It is announced that Hon. H. Jones Brooke declines to run for Senator, and will support Mr. Cooper, the regular nominee.

Following is the full ticket nominated by the Democracy of Luzerne county: Assembly, Dr. Cressler, Michael Crogan, O. K. Moore; T. W. Loftus; Prothonotary, S. W. Trimmer; Clerk of Court, Michael Zimmerman; District Attorney, J. D. Collings; Treasurer, Isaac Livingston; Commissioner, Nicholas Seibert; Jury Commissioner, Col. Peter Busichel; Auditor, John Gore. Resolutions were adopted denouncing all laws passed by the Republican Congress and Legislature; indorsing the action of the Democratic State Convention; denouncing all attempts to debauch the ballot (!); and declaring that the nominees of the convention for Assembly are not at liberty to make pledges binding them to special legislation of any kind. The second day's proceedings were as disorderly and full of bitterness as those of the first day. Taken all in all, the party is anything but harmonious in Luzerne county; and if the Republicans make judicious nominations they stand a fair chance of electing their ticket.

The Philadelphia *Press* is "glad to note the nomination of Hon. Hendrick B. Wright, for the Legislature, by the Democracy of Luzerne county." The decent men in the party in Luzerne would, without doubt, have been "glad to note" the nomination of Mr. Wright; but men of another stamp controlled the convention, and chose people of their own ilk for places on the ticket.

The Scranton *Republican* says that the Democracy of that county were not impartial in the distribution of the offices at the late convention, the lower end of the county getting seven of the principal places on the ticket, and the upper end but two. It continues: "If we are to credit Democratic testimony, then at least four of the nominations given to the lower end of the county were bought out-and-out with money. It has been openly alleged by prominent Democrats that not less less than one-third of the delegates in the convention were in the market at all times, and valued their vote at from $10 to $40, the price ranging highest on the votes for Prothonotary and District Attorney. In the contest for one office a "middle man" was employed by one of the candidates, who agreed for a stipulated sum to take the job by contract. It is said he made a good thing of it—being able to buy delegates at considerable less than his principal supposed was the ruling price just then."

The Altoona *Tribune* says: "A delegation of our citizens who have declared their intention to vote for neither of the two candidates now in the field for the office of Assembly, called upon Maj. John Thomas yesterday to ascertain whether that gentleman would consent to run for the office in question. The Major politely informed them that his aspirations were not in that direction, but if they insisted upon him entering the political arena he would comply with their wishes in the premises. Then the delegation quietly withdrew, feeling happy, and now there are three candidates in the field."

We notice that a number of Democratic journals, he Carlisle *Volunteer* in the lead, are very anxious to have their "reserves" brought to the front in this campaign. It would require an extensive exercise of the pardoning power on the part of the Governor, to enable them to get hold of their "reserves."—*Harrisburg State Journal.*

Of the bolters in Delaware county, the Media *American*, edited by Hon. Thomas V. Cooper, says: "If they are disposed to go on, they might as well know that the great mass of Republicans recognize and have no sympathy with their motives. If they have been overlooked in the race for official favor, the party is more apt to be with themselves than with the party or the people. Fortunately for the party, and fortunately for that pure Democracy which is the boast of nearly every Republican and citizen, these men are few in numbers and powerless for mischief, when the people understand the issue."

The Republicans of several counties propose to follow those of Lancaster in repealing the Crawford county system of making nominations.

Montgomery county has three tickets, Republican, Democratic and Prohibition. The two Democratic candidates for Assembly were nominated over those who favored the repeal of local option, and the successful men are now denounced by some for their supposed temperance views. Montgomery at last year's spring election gave a large majority against local option. In October last Buckalew had nine majority in Montgomery, but in November it gave Grant nearly three thousand. It must now be added to the Republican column.

The Republicans of Potter county have nominated the following ticket: Assembly, Hon. Charles S. Jones, subject to decision of Conferees; County Commissioner, Rodney L. White; County Auditor, Samuel Beebe; Jury Commissioner, Hudson Hendry. Daniel Baker was made Chairman of the county committee, and J. M. Hamilton Secretary.

William B. Wilson, one of the Democratic nominees for Assembly in Dauphin county, prints a card in the *Patriot*, pledging himself to use his best endeavors, if elected, to secure the repeal of the local option law. There is no great probability that Mr. W. will ever have any voice in the matter.

Ohio.

SPEECH OF SENATOR MORTON AT DAYTON.

DAYTON, O., September 11.—Senator Morton addressed a very large Republican meeting here tonight for nearly two hours. His opening was a review of Thurman's campaign speeches which referred to himself, especially relating to the salary-grab, in which he pointed out and commented upon the remarkably curious mistakes Thurman had made. He referred to *Congressional Globe* reports for proof, and in relation to the withdrawal of his motion to strike out of the salary bill, so as to exclude Congressmen from increased salaries, said that Thurman was among those who solicited him to withdraw it. He also reviewed Allen's Columbus speech sarcastically, and then addressed himself to the general issues of the day. The meeting was very large, and Mr. Morton held the people until the close. Senator Pinchbeck, of Louisiana, who happened to stop over, responded to calls in a few spicy sentences. Republicans were entirely satisfied with Morton's great effort, which was reported in full.

THE GALLIPOLIS "JOURNAL" DROPS ONE OF THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GALLIPOLIS, OHIO, September 12, 1873.

The *Journal*, the Republican organ, dropped the Prosecuting Attorney's name from the ticket, yesterday, and refuses to support him for re-election The non-payment of collected fines into the County Treasury is the cause assigned. The affair creates much talk in political circles.

New York

LIBERAL REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION

NEW YORK, Sempttember 11.—The Liberal Republican State Committee met this afternoon, Gen. Cochrane in the chair. After some discussion it was determined to issue a call for a State Convention of three delegates and three alternates from each Assembly district, to meet in Elmira on Wednesday, October 8th. The call invites all electors of the State of New York who are opposed to private and official corruption, and who are in favor of capable and honest men for office, and who recognize no virtue in any political party beyond its power to govern honestly and well, and all who are opposed to the corrupt practices of the present administration to unite with the Liberals in convention.

Missouri.

MUNICIPAL NOMINATION.

ST. LOUIS, September 11.—The Democrats to-day nominated Edward Quinliven, a prominent citizen, as candidate for City Comptroller, in place of Henry Kapler, resigned.

Maryland.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION—SYNOPSIS OF THE RESOLUTIONS—THE TICKET.

FREDERICK, September 12.—The Republican State Convention met in this city to-day. General Denison, President of the State Central Committee, called the Convention to order, and John T. Ensor was elected temporary chairman. A Committee on Credentials and on Permanent Organization was appointed, consisting of one delegate from each county and each legislative district of the city of Baltimore; also a Committee on Resolutions; after which the Convention took a recess till two P. M.

The Convention reassembled at two o'clock. The committee on credentials submitted their report, recommending John T. Enson for President of the Convention and a number of Vice Presidents and Secretaries, which was adopted. A series of resolutions was unanimously adopted, reaffirming the attachment of the Republicans of Maryland to the principles of the Republican party, and heartily indorsing the administration of President Grant; demanding from the Legislature such action as it may lawfully take to effect the equal taxation of all the property of all corporations and persons; favoring a good and efficient system of free schools, and expressing the hope that recent events and the prejudices of the past be buried and an era of good feeling inaugurated.

Hon. Henry H. Goldsborough, of Talbot caunty, was nominated for Comptroller on the first ballot, and John H. Price, of Harford, for Clerk of the Court of Appeals.

The Convention adjourned *sine die*.

General.

A certain politician, who would fain be a Granger, says that if the sheep escape the wolves, they must unite in measures for their own defense. That is, they must call in the help of the dogs, one of whom he is which.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* says it is not true that the Hon. Gail Pillars has soured on the Democracy, and the Columbus *Statesman* wants to know who in the thunder Pillars is. Everybody who knows anything recognizes him as the son of old Cater-Pillars.

For over twenty years Mr. Allen has been engaged in agriculture.—*Hancock Courier.*

The *Courier* is a goose. Bill Allen has been in the grain business for eighteen hundred years, as *vide* Luke xvi., 17: "And he said, 'An hundred measures of wheat.' And he said unto him, 'Take thy Bill and write four-score.'"—*Cincinnati Times.*

Brick Pomeroy, while making a speech in Texas, was asked by a listener, "What has the Northern man done for Texas?" to which he replied: "Taken the weeds out of your fence corners, raised vegetables, planted fruit trees, built your largest and best houses, imported your finest breed of horses and cattle, erected nearly every machine shop, foundry and mill that you have among you. They have minded their own business, and have not disturbed a large audience by asking foolish questions. They have striven by honest industry to keep out of the Sheriff's hands and thirty feet ahead of the tax collector." Too true, Brick, and "better late than never."

The farmers' movement in Minnesota appears to have suffered from too much Donnelly, and is visibly growing weaker.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer*, Democratic, replies to the complaints of the dissatisfied Irish-Americans that "the sooner they dropped their clannishness and learn to become citizens in fact of the Republic, the sooner they will be able to put down the Know-Nothing sentiment, which from the very force of circumstances is becoming formidable in this country."

The San Francisco *Bulletin* gives the following summary of the composition of the next Legislature, viz: Republicans, 44; Independents, 36; Democrats, 40; total, 120; necessary to elect a United States Senator, 61. Many of the Republicans recently elected are anti-railroad, and in favor of Booth for Senator. Assuming that the latter will be supported by a part of the hold-over Senators, his friends claim confidently that his strength from the start will be much greater than can possibly be combined for any other candidate.

The Maine election over, the next in order are those of Ohio, Pennsylvania and Iowa, which come on the first Tuesday in October. The result there will be even more emphatic than in Maine. The friends of Governor Noyes, in Ohio, say he will have fully thirty thousand majority, and there can be no doubt about Pennsylvania or Iowa, in spite of the effort of the Democrats to make a push in the latter State under the disguise of "anti-monopolists." Wisconsin and Minnesota will also give large Republican majorities, and New York will not break the completeness of the list.

This is the policy which the Republican leaders offer to Texas. They promise to secure order, and invite immigration and capital, to build railways and enforce education. The success of the Republican party in the approaching election will make every family in Texas richer and happier; it will drive the assassins and the midnight robbers into obscurity, and extirpate them by rigorous legislation; it will secure the lives and property of the German population and the colored; it will sweep away the last traces of the rebellious faction; it will make Galveston and Austin the centers of unprecedented prosperity, and fill the vast waste of Texas with a busy and united people.—*Harper's Weekly.*

The Van Wert, O., *Bulletin* is entirely too precise: "For the purpose of being more definite and certain, we will state that it was not one week ago last Sunday, but two weeks ago last Sunday, that a Democratic candidate for the Senate got drunk at Delphos and danced on a beer table."

It is an oversight, probably; but the Troy *Times* thinks it odd that no Democratic journal has mentioned the fact that the robberies of the Brooklyn city Treasury were prepetrated by Democratic officials.

Of the Democratic party, Mr. Groesbeck says it is a "spoiled" party; George E. Pugh says it is a corrupt party; Judge Isaac Collins, who was a Democrat all his life until the 30th of July, says it is the victim of "intestine disease," and all the Massachusetts Democracy, in convention last week, howled that it is a seduced party, so we have it "spoiled," "corrupt," "diseased" in the bowels, and publicly prostituted. All this on Democratic authority.—*Dayton Journal.*

An Eastern Democratic organ calls upon its party to act upon the "sober second thought." A good many of the prominent leaders of that party never get sober enough to take a second thought or a first one, either, for that matter.

Private telegrams received in Washington make it clear that the California Legislature is undoubtedly Republican, and the prospect for the election of Governor Newton Booth to the United States Senate, in place of Mr. Casserly, is considered very good.

The Democratic Convention recently held in Oregon have nominated J. W. Nesmith, the late well-known Senator from that State, as the candidate of the party to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Congressman Wilson. The Republican Convention, held on Saturday, nominated Mr. Hiram Smith for Congress.

There were forty-five counties (out of 102) in Illinois giving Democratic majorities last year. A careful record shows that in just twelve of these counties the Democrats have nominated; in sixteen they have, with due formality, disbanded their organization; in eight counties conventions have been called, the result of which is expected to be, in most cases, to disband; and, in the remaining nine counties, the situation may be described as one of "sublime unfixedness." There is also one Democratic ticket in a Republican county.

The St. Louis *Republican* (Democratic) says that it is difficult to tell whether the present low estate of the Democracy is owing to Democrats leaving the party, or the party leaving the Democrats. Both processes have been actively going on for some time." It adds that there are a great many Democrats, and persons of a Democratic way of thinking, in the country, but very little Democratic party left. This explanation is what we have long been looking for. It is clear. It reminds us of the reply of the chap who lived on the border of a big swamp to the question whether the ague killed his father. "Wa-al," he replied, "sometimes the old man had the ager, an' sometimes the ager had the old man, an' he shook considerably between times, an' he had a few chills when neither of these ailed him; but 'twasn't the ager that killed him. Those was only symptoms; but what killed him was a kind o' gineral giving out and caving in."

OHIO NEWS.

Married in Hartford, Licking county, C. L. Graves, aged 83, to Mrs. Baker, aged 72.

The Vinton county *Record* says: Many ore veins are being opened, and new discoveries in iron ore are being made every day. Barnet Hook laid a very fine specimen of limestone ore on our table this week.

Morrison R. Waite, of Toledo, the presiding officer of the Constitutional Convention, and who was one of the counselors at Geneva, was lately dined at Niantic, Connecticut, by his old friends of that place.

Charles Wingert, of Crawford county, left Bucyrus one evening to return to his home in the country. The next morning he was found in the road, with a a handkerchief round his head, in a delirious condition. It was found that he had been shot in the head, but how or by whom is a mystery. He is still living, but unable to give any account of the affair.

The assets of the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, or $415,666 47; the liabilities, $38,239 00. Rev. Fales H. Newhall, D. D., the President elect of the institution is a man of noted ability. Rev. L. D. McCabe, D. D., is *pro tem.* President.

From the Ashtabula *Telegraph* we see that a gentleman, quite infirm, named Marshall Brown, living with Mr. Henry Bissell, of Austinburg, went either to drive or fetch the cows from the pasture, Wednesday, and not returning in due time, he was sought for and found in the field dead, having been gored by a bull. The animal was not known to be vicious.

Akron has had another sensation. Louis Fisher suspected his wife's fidelity, and raised a row. She proposed to pay him $300 for a release from a matrimonial engagements. The proposition was accepted, part of the money paid, the children put out and the couple parted. The wife of the gentleman who is supposed to have furnished Mrs. F. the purchase money cowhided her husband, and everything is sadly mixed.

A Highland county youth "went West" to escape fulfilling a marriage contract with a woman old enough to be his mother; but the Highland female followed, overtook him in an Illinois town, and led him to the altar as gentle as a lamb.

Extensive preparations are being made for a reunion of the boys educated at the Ohio Reform School, at the farm near Lancaster, October 17. The institution has turned out 1,200 graduates, many of whom are well-to-do citizens of this and many other States.

J. R. Stephens, Sr., a printer, who left home about two years ago, has not been heard of. When last heard from he was in Chicago, Ill., two weeks previous to the great fire in that city in 1871, since which time nothing has been heard of him. Any information regarding his whereabouts will be thankfully received by his family. Address, Mrs. Hannah Stephens, Middleport, Ohio.

The old lady who is such a remarkable knitter lives in Brown county. The Ripley *Bee* says: "Mrs. Tetter, mother of Mrs. McMillan and Mrs. James Reynolds, was eighty-five years of age yesterday. She is in excellent health and retains her vigor of mind and body to a wonderful degree, and can knit more stockings in a month than nine out of ten of the young ladies of to-day could knit in a year."

The Zanesville coke manufactory, started in July, has proved a success, the company being unable to supply the demand.

There are one hundred and fifty men employed in the Cleveland Fire Department.

Miss Florence Cronise, sister of Tiffin's lady lawyer, Nettie Cronise, has also just been admitted to the Bar, by the Circuit Court, in session at Kenton, and will practice.

A reunion of the 1st, 2d, 11th, 40th, 44th, 50th, 59th, 71st, 73d, 110th and 147th Ohio volunteer infantry regiments, 8th Ohio volunteer cavalry, and 10th Ohio battery, will be held at Troy September 17th and 18th.

Mr. Washington Wine, an old and wealthy citizen of Perry township, this county, died one day last week. Mrs. Wine, who was as well as usual at the time of the death of her husband, was so overcome by grief that she died the next morning at two o'clock.

The Straitsville Furnace Company, of Straitsville, Perry county, with a capital stock of $100,000, in shares of $100, has filed a certificate of incorporation with the Secretary of the State. The corporators are Sandusky men.

The Twenty-third Ohio infantry will hold its annual reunion at Wellington, September 17th. The commanders of this fine old regiment were General William S. Rosecrans, General Scammon, Colonel Stanley Matthews, General R. B. Hayes, and General James M. Comly, of the *Ohio State Journal*.

The Penitentiary gas works are nearly completed, and their cost will fall below the appropriation of $25,000. The cost of manufacturing gas at these works, it is estimated, will be about one dollar per thousand feet, and their capacity one hundred thousand feet per day. The gas bills of the Penitentiary now range from $5,000 to $6,000 per annum. The Capital buildings will also be lighted with gas from these works.

"THE BIGELOW PAPERS," written by Jas. Russell Lowell about 1845, are considered as containing a complete selection of the New England dialect phrases as used by the country people of that region. A writer in "Notes and Queries," who is a native of West Cornwall, England, says that the "Bigelow Papers" appeared to him, when he first read them, nearly pure "West Cornish." From this authority it would appear that, in accordance with a generally received theory, some Americanisms, so called, are absolute forms of speech formerly used in certain parts of Great Britain.

"YELLOW JACK."

Impossible to Exaggerate the Gravity of the Situation at Shreveport, La.

NEW YORK, September 15.—The Superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph Company at New Orleans telegraphs the company here, under date of to-day, as follows: "No telegraph transfers proper can be made with Shreveport, as Manager Rae is dying, and the operator who went there from here has no money for that purpose. I have transferred money, however, through a banking house without cost, and can transfer whatever may offer unless the banking house at Shreveport should be closed by sickness. The last messenger at Shreveport lay down sick this morning. No report of the affliction can possibly exaggerate the actual condition of the town."

MEMPHIS, September 15.—The following dispatch was received to-night from the Superintendent of Telegraph of Arkansas and Texas, dated Little Rock to-night, to the agent of the Associated Press: "The latest advices from Shreveport represent the yellow fever unabated and the distress in the city indescribable. Of six men in our telegraph office, five have taken the fever and two already are dead. Interments average thirty or forty daily in a population of perhaps not over four thousand. Physicians and nurses are worked down. The people of the country should know these terrible facts and send aid to this suffering city.

"[Signed,] LORD C. BAKER, Superintendent."

SHREVEPORT, September 15.—Fever still raging and weather unfavorable. Sixty per cent. of those attacked die. Great suffering in all classes of society for the want of nurses. The surviving citizens are doing all in their power to check the disease. The interments yesterday were twenty-two and many deaths last night. The Howard Association is greatly in need of assistance. George Rae, Manager of the Western Union Telegraph office here, died to-day.

MEMPHIS, September 15.—The wildest rumors prevailed to-day in regard to the yellow fever, and the trains leaving on the various roads were crowded with persons fleeing from the scourge. It is difficult to obtain reliable data in regard to the spread of the disease; but it is quite certain that it has made its appearance in various portions of this city and is no longer confined to Pinch. The Board of Health to-night has returns from only two undertakers, who report twelve interments—none from yellow fever.

* * *

A YOUNG man on the Pacific slope claimed to have invented an apparatus by which telegraphic dispatches could be received and sent on a train of cars in motion. Mr. Almy, an inventor residing in St. Louis, states that he also has filed a caveat for another device that will secure this end, which is so desirable as a preventive for railroad accidents. The condition of Mr. Almy's invention is that the rails shall be steel. These he would charge from the batteries at the stations, and then make them perform the part of telegraph wires. As the stationary batteries might not be sufficient for this purpose, he would save and utilize the electricity generated by the friction of the wheels upon the steel rails, by conducting it to a receiver. Thus every train, it is claimed, would be a telegraph office, and though there should be no operator aboard, a code of signals could be easily constructed that would answer all the necessary purposes.

* * *

THE new discoveries in Egypt will add plausibility to Wendell Phillips' lecture on the "Lost Arts." It now appears that the smelting of iron was carried on in Egypt from the very earliest period. Mr. Charles Vincent, in an English scientific journal, sets forth some new facts in reference to this subject: "In the sepulchres of Thebes may be found delineations of butchers sharpening their knives on round bars of iron attached to their aprons. The blades of the knives are painted blue, which fact proves that they were of steel, for in the tomb of Rameses III. this color is used to indicate steel, bronze being represented by red. An English gentleman has recently discovered near the wells of Moses, by the Red Sea, the remains of iron works so vast that they must have employed thousands of workmen. Near the works are to be found the ruins of a temple and of a barrack for the soldiers protecting or keeping in order the workmen. These works are supposed to be at least three thousand years old."

Election Notice.

PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS, In and by the 13th section of the Act of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, passed July 2, 1839, entitled, "An Act relating to the Elections in this Commonwealth," it is enjoined on the Sheriff of every county to give notice of such elections to be held, and enumerate in such notice what officers are to be elected. In pursuance thereof, I, J. H. HARE, Sheriff of the county of Allegheny, do therefore make known, and give this public notice to the electors of said county of Allegheny, that a General Election will be held in said county on the SECOND TUESDAY IN OCTOBER NEXT, being the 14th day of the month, in the several Election Districts therein; and

WHEREAS, By the act of Congress of the United States entitled "An act to amend the several acts heretofore passed, to provide for the Enrolling and Calling out of the National Forces, and for other purposes," and approved March 3, 1865, all persons who have deserted the Military or Naval service of the United States, and who have not been discharged or relieved from penalty or disability therein provided are deemed and taken to have voluntarily relinquished and forfeited their rights to citizenship, and their rights to become citizens, and are deprived of exercising any rights of citizenship thereof; and

WHEREAS, Persons not citizens of the United States are not under the Constitution and laws of Pennsylvania, qualified electors of this Commonwealth.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same, That in all elections to be held hereafter in this Commonwealth it shall be unlawful for the Judge or Inspectors of any such election to receive any ballot or ballots from any person or persons embraced in the provisions and subject to the disability imposed by said act of Congress, approved March 3, 1868, and it shall be unlawful for any such person to offer to vote any ballot or ballots.

SEC. 2. That if any such Judge or Inspectors of election, or any one of them, shall receive or consent to receive any such unlawful ballot or ballots from any such disqualified person, he or they so offending, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof in any Court of Quarter Sessions in this Commonwealth, shall, for each offense, be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred dollars, and to undergo an imprisonment in the jail of the proper county for not less than sixty days.

SEC. 3. That if any person deprived of citizenship and disqualified as aforesaid, shall at any election hereafter to be held in this Commonwealth, vote, or tender to the officers thereof and offer to vote a ballot or ballots, any person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof in any Court of Quarter Sessions of the Commonwealth, shall for each offence be punished in like manner as is provided in the preceding section of this act, in the case of officers of election receiving such unlawful ballot or ballots.

SEC. 4. That if any person shall hereafter pursuade or advise any person or persons deprived of citizenship and disqualified as aforesaid, to offer any ballot or ballots to the officers of any election hereafter to be held in this Commonwealth, such persons so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof in any Court of Quarter Sessions in this Commonwealth, shall be punished in like manner as is provided in the second section of this Act, in the case of officers of such election receiving such unlawful ballot or ballots.

And further, by the first section of the Act of March 30, 1864.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same, That the qualified voters of the several counties of this Commonwealth at all general township, borough and special elections, are hereby hereafter authorized and required to vote by tickets printed or written, or partly printed and partly written, severally classified as follows: One ticket shall embrace the names of all Judges of Courts voted for, and be labeled outside "Judiciary;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all the State officers voted for, and be labeled "State;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all county officers voted for, including office of Senator, member and members of Assembly, if voted for, and members of Congress, if voted for, and be labeled "County;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all township officers voted for, and be labeled "Township;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all borough officers voted for, and be labeled "Borough;" and each class shall be deposited in separate ballot boxes.

And as directed by said 13th section of the act of July, 1859, I hereby give notice that every person (excepting Justices of the Peace) who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the Government of the United States, or this State, or of any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise a subordinate officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or judiciary department of this State, or of the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also that every member of Congress, and of the State Legislature, and of the Select or Common Council of any city, or commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector or Clerk of any election of this Commonwealth; and that no Inspector, Judge or other officer of any such election shall be eligible to any office to be then voted for.

And further, that by the 4th section of the act of April 16, 1840, it is provided that the aforesaid 13th section of the act of July 2, 1839, shall not be so construed as to prevent any militia officer or borough officer from serving as Judge, Inspector or Clerk, at any general or special election in this Commonwealth.

WHEREAS, by the act of Congress of the United States, entitled "An Act to enforce the right of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of this Union, and for other purposes," the first and second sections of which are as follows:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That all citizens of the United States who are or shall be otherwise qualified by law to vote at any election by the people, in any State, Territory, district, county, city, parish, township, school district, municipality or other territorial sub-division, shall be entitled and allowed to vote at all such elections, without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, any constitution, law, custom, usage or regulation of any State or Territory, or by or under its authority, to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That if, by or under the authority of the Constitution or laws of any State or the laws of any Territory, any act is or shall be required to be done as a prerequisite of qualification for voting, and by such constitution or law persons or officers are or shall be charged with the performance of duties in furnishing to citizens an opportunity to perform such prerequisite, or to become qualified to vote, it shall be the duty of every such person and officer to give to all citizens of the United States the same and equal opportunity to perform such requisite, and to become qualified to vote, without distinction of race, color or previous condition of servitude; and if any such person or officer shall refuse or knowingly omit to give full effect to this section, he shall, for every such offense, forfeit and pay the sum of Five Hundred Dollars to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered by an action on the case with full costs and such allowance for counsel fees as the Court shall deem just; and shall also for every such offense be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be fined not less than Five Hundred Dollars, or be imprisoned not less than one month and not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the Court.

AND WHEREAS, It is declared by the second section of VI. Article of the Constitution of the United States that "this Constitution, and laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, shall be the supreme law of the land. * Anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding."

WHEREAS, The Fifteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States, as follows:

SEC. 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

SEC. 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

AND WHEREAS, the Legislature of this Commonwealth, on the 6th day of April, A. D. 1870, passed an act entitled "A further supplement to the act relating to elections in this Commonwealth," the Tenth section of which provides as follows:

SEC. 10. That so much of every act of Assembly as provides that only white freemen shall be entitled to vote or registered as voters, or as claiming to vote at any general or special election of this Commonwealth, be and the same is hereby repealed; and that hereafter all freemen, without distinction of color, shall be enrolled and registered according to the provisions of the first section of the act approved the 17th of April, 1869, entitled, "An act further supplemental to the act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth;" and when otherwise qualified under existing laws be entitled to vote at all general and special elections in this Commonwealth.

AND WHEREAS, The Legislature of this Commonwealth, on the 2d day of June, A. D. 1871, passed an act entitled "An act to authorize a popular vote upon the question of calling a Convention to amend the Constitution of Pennsylvania,"

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the question of calling a Convention to amend the Constitution of this Commonwealth be submitted to a vote of the people at the general election to be held on the second Tuesday of October next, the said question to be voted upon in the manner following, to wit: In counties and cities in which slip ticket voting is authorized by law, votes for and against the Convention may be expressed and given upon the ticket, headed or indorsed with the word "State," and not otherwise; the words used shall be "Constitutional Convention," and underneath "for a Convention" or "against a Convention;" and in counties or districts in which slip ticket voting shall not be authorized by law, each elector voting upon said question shall cast a separate ballot, indorsed on the outside "Constitutional Convention," and containing on the inside the words "for a Convention," or "against a Convention;" and all votes cast as aforesaid shall be received, counted and returned by the proper election officers and return judges as votes for Governor are received, counted and returned under existing laws.

SEC. 2. That the election aforesaid shall be held and be subject to all the provisions of law which apply to the general elections, the Sheriffs of the several counties shall give notice of this act in their election proclamation the present year, and the Governor shall cause all the returns of the said election, as received by the Secretary of the Commonwealth, to be laid before the Legislature at its next annual session.

The electors of the First ward of the city of Pittsburgh, to meet at the Public School House, in said ward.

The electors of the Second ward of the city of Pittsburgh, to meet at the Public School House, in said ward.

By an ordinance passed in the City Councils, the electors of the Third ward of the city of Pittsburgh, to meet at the City Controller's office, new City Hall, Smithfield street, in said ward.

The electors of the Fourth ward of the city of Pittsburgh, to meet at the Public School House, in said ward.

The electors of the Fifth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the office of the Clerk of the Courts, formerly office of Clerk of Orphan's Court, in the Court House, in said ward.

The electors of the Sixth ward of the city of Pittsburgh, to meet at the Public School House, on Ann street, in said ward.

The electors of the Seventh ward of the city of Pittsburgh, to meet at the Public School House, in said ward.

The electors of the Eighth ward of the city of Pittsburgh, will meet at the house of Henry Wilson, corner of Franklin and Fulton streets, in said ward.

The electors of the Ninth ward of the city of Pittsburgh, to meet at the Public School House, in said ward.

The electors of the Tenth ward of the city of Pittsburgh, to meet at the Lamb tavern, corner of Penn and Mechanic streets, in said ward.

The electors of the Eleventh ward of the city of Pittsburgh, to meet at the Public School House, in said ward.

The electors of the Twelfth ward of the city of Pittsburgh, first precinct, to meet at the Public School House on Twenty-fifth street; the electors of the second precinct to meet at the new Public School House, on Smallman street, between Thirtieth and Thirty-first streets, in said ward.

The electors of the Thirteenth ward, city of Pittsburgh, first precinct, to meet at the Minnersville School House. The electors of the second precint to meet at the School House, corner of Miner and Dickson street.

The electors of the Fourteenth ward city of Pittsburgh, to meet at the Public School House on Fifth avenue near Brady street, known as the Soho School House, in said ward.

The electors of the Fifteenth ward of the city of Pittsburgh, to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of the Sixteenth ward, first precinct, to meet at the Liberty street School House in said ward. The electors of the second precinct to meet at the Bloomfield School House in said ward.

The electors of the Seventeenth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of the Eighteenth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of the Nineteenth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at Highland Avenue School House in said ward.

The electors of the Twentieth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House on Ellsworth avenue in said ward, and known as the Liberty School House.

The electors of the Twenty-first ward of the city of Pittsburgh, first precinct, to meet at the Lincoln School House, on Frankstown avenue, in said ward.

The electors of the Second precinct to meet at Riverside School House, on the Negley's Run road, in said ward.

The electors of the Twenty-second ward of the city of Pittsburgh, to meet at Irwin's School House, in said ward.

By an ordinance passed in the City Councils, the Electors of the Twenty-third ward of the city of Pittsburgh, will hereafter meet at the new Public School Building in said ward.

The electors of the Twenty-fourth ward, city of Pittsburgh, composed of the Borough of Ormsby, to meet at the Public School House, in said ward.

The electors of the Twenty-fifth ward of the city of Pittsburgh, composed of the Second precinct of the Borough of East Birmingham, to meet at Public School House No. 2, in said ward.

The electors of the Twenty-sixth ward of the city of Pittsburgh, composed of the First precinct of the Borough of East Birmingham, to meet at Public School House, No. 1, in said ward.

The electors of the Twenty-seventh ward of the city of Pittsburgh, composed of the Borough of St. Clair, to meet at the taverd of Michael Craig, in said ward.

The electors of the Twenty-eighth ward of the city of Pittsburgh, composed of the second precinct of the Borough of Birmingham, will meet at the Burgess' office in said ward.

The electors of the Twenty-ninth ward of the city of Pittsburgh, composed of the First precint of the Borough of Birmingham, to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of the Thirtieth ward of the city of Pittsburgh, composed of the Borough of South Pittsburgh, to meet at the building lately occupied by the co-operative store, on the north side of Carson street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, in said ward.

The electors of the Thirty-first ward of the city of Pittsburgh, composed of the Borough of Allentown, to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of the Thirty-second ward of the city of Pittsburgh, composed of the Borough of Mount Washington, to meet at the School House, in said ward.

The electors of the Thirty-third ward of the city of Pittsburgh, composed of the Borough of Monongahela, to meet at the Public School House, in said ward.

The electors of the Thirty-fourth ward of the city of Pittsburgh, composed of the borough of West Pittsburgh, to meet at the School House, in said ward.

The electors of the Thirty-fifth ward of the city of Pittsburgh, compose of the Borough of Union, to meet at the Stone Tavern, kept by Robert Smith, in said ward.

The electors of the Thirty-sixth ward of the city of Pittsburgh, composed of the Borough of Temperanceville, to meet at the Public School House, in said ward.

The electors of the First ward of the city of Allegheny, to meet at the Public School House, in said ward.

The electors of the Second ward of the city of Allegheny, to meet at the Brick School House, corner of Pala Alto street and North avenue, in said ward.

The electors of the Third ward of the city of Allegheny, first precinct, to meet at the Public School House, in said ward. The electors of second precinct, Third ward, to meet at the Public School House, corner of Perry and Chestnut streets, in said ward, which is in pursuance of an ordinance of Councils passed.

The electors of the Fourth ward of the city of Allegheny, first precinct, to meet at the School House on Liberty street, near East Commons, which is by an order of Court made; the electors of the second precinct to meet at the house of Mr. M. Gordon, formerly Mrs Peck, at the corner of Chestnut and Main streets, in said ward.

The electors of the Fifth ward of the city of Allegheny, to meet at the School House, on Page street, in said ward.

The electors of the Sixth ward of the city Allegheny, to meet at the School House, corner of Chartiers and Juniata streets, in said ward.

The electors of the Seventh ward of the city of Allegheny, to meet at the house of Damas Lutz, in said ward.

The electors of the Eighth ward of the city of Allegheny, to meet at the Public School House, on River avenue, in said ward.

The electors of the Ninth ward of the city of Allegheny, to meet at the School House, near the House of Refuge, on Woods's run, in said ward.

The electors of the Tenth ward of the city of Allegheny, formerly North End District, to meet at the new School House, in said ward.

The electors of the Eleventh ward, city of Allegheny, formerly McClure township, to meet at School House No. 1, in said ward.

The electors of the Borough of Braddock's Field to meet at the Public School House, in said borough.

The electors of the Borough of Bellevue to meet at the Public School House, in said borough.

The electors of the Borough of Chartiers to meet at the Public School House, in said borough.

The electors of the Borough of Etna to meet at the Public School House, in said borough.

The electors of the Borough of Elizabeth to meet at the Public School House, in said borough.

The electors of the Borough of West Elizabeth to meet at the Public School House, in said borough.

The electors of the Borough of Mansfield to meet at the Public School House, in said borough.

The electors of the Borough of Millvale, will meet at the Public School House, in said borough.

The electors of the First ward, Borough of McKeesport, to meet at the Public School House, in said borough.

The electors of the Second ward, Borough of McKeesport, to meet at the Public School House, in said borough.

The electors of the Third ward, Borough of McKeesport, to meet at the Riverton School House, in said borough.

The electors of the Borough of Sewickley to meet at the Public School House, in said borough.

The electors of the Borough of Sharpsburgh to meet at the Public Town Hall, on Main street, in said borough.

The electors of the Borough of Tarentum to meet at the Public School House, in said borough.

The electors of the Borough of Verona to meet at the Station House of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, at Hulton Station.

The electors of the township of Baldwin, first precinct, to meet at the Public School House in the village of Blossomville, said township; second precinct, to meet at the Public House of John Gearing, in said township.

The electors of Crescent township to meet at the School House, in Shousetown.

The electors of Chartiers township to meet at the Brick School House No. 1, in said township.

The electors of Upper St. Clair township to meet at the house of Hugh Morrow, in said township.

By order of Court the electors of Lower St. Clair township to meet at the Public House of George Goldbach, in said township.

The electors of West Deer township to meet at the house of Mrs. Elizabeth Leslie in said township.

The electors of East Deer township to meet at the School House at the mouth of Bailey's Run in said township.

The electors of the township of Elizabeth, in the Greenoak district or precinct, to meet at the Public School House in the village of Greenoak in said township; in Buena Vista district or precinct, to meet at the Concord Public School House in Buena Vista, in said township of Elizabeth; in the Mount Vernon district or precinct to meet at the Mount Vernon School House, in said township of Elizabeth, and the remainder of said township not embraced in the above district to meet at Harmony School House in said township.

The electors of Forward township to meet at William Penn School House, in said township.

The electors of South Fayette township to meet at the house of H. Hayes, on the farm of G. Y. Coulter, in said township.

The electors of North Fayette township to meet at the house formerly occupied by Francis Jamison, at Roger's Mills, in said township.

The electors of Findley township to meet at the house of McClelland A. Armer, formerly occupied by J. Charles, in the village of Clinton, in said township.

The electors of Franklin township to meet at the house occupied by Isaac Neely, in said township.

The electors of Fawn township to meet at School House No. 2, in said township.

The electors of Harrison township to meet at the Public School House at Natrona, in said township.

The electors of Hampton township to meet at the house of Wm. Peters, in said township.

The electors of Indiana township, precinct No. 1, to meet at the Tavern of Andrew Miller; precinct No. 2, the electors to meet at Beatty's School, in the town of Hoboken, in said township.

The electors of Jefferson township to meet at Lowrie's School House, in said township.

The electors of Kilbuck township, First precinct, to meet at School House No. 3, in Emsworth; second precinct, the electors to meet at the Public School House, at Glendale, in said township.

The electors of Leet township to meet at the house of James McTaggart, in said township.

The electors of Lincoln township to meet at the Jenny Lind School House, in said township.

The electors of Marshall township to meet at the store house of James Neeley, in said township.

The electors of Moon township to meet at the School House No. 5, in said township.

The electors of Mifflin township to meet at the house of Samuel Wilson, formerly occupied by Jas. H. Neil, in said township.

The electors of McCandless township to meet at the house of Frank Morrison, in said township.

By an order of Court, made October 30, 1872, the electors of Neville township will hereafter meet at School House No. 1, lately rebuilt, in said township.

The electors of Ohio township to meet at Duff's Mills, in said township.

The electors of Pine township to meet at School House No. 4, in said township.

The electors of Penn township to meet at the house of Robert Donaldson, on the Leechburg road, in said township.

The electors of the township of Plum to meet at the School House, near the village of New Texas, which is by an order of Court made.

The electors of Patton township, precinct No. 1, to meet at the Public School House, in the village of Turtle Creek; precinct No. 2 to meet at the house of Mrs. Jane Taylor, in the village of Monroeville in said township.

The electors of Richland township to meet at the Public School House, at Bakerstown.

The electors of Ross township, precinct No. 1, to meet at the house of Jesse Plankerton, on the Getty's Run road, in said township; precinct No. 2 to meet at the Public House of James Gorby, known as Gorby's Five Mile House, on the Perrysville Road, in said township.

The electors of Reserve township to meet at the house of Michal Wagenheiser, in said township.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same, that that part of Reserve township, known and described as follows, be annexed to the city of Allegheny: Beginning at the center of Spring Garden avenue and Wickline's Lane, thence along said Wickline's Lane to the Troy Hill Road; thence along said Troy Hill Road to Lowrie's Lane; thence along Lowrie's Lane to a point where A. N. Burchfield's east line continued northwardly would intersect said Lowrie's Lane; thence by said prolongation to A. N. Burchfield's east line southwardly to the continuation of Lowrie street to the city line; thence west along said Lowrie street to the city line; thence by said city line northwesterly to Spring Garden avenue and Wickline's Lane to the place of beginning.

Approved by the Governor, April 4, 1872. The electors residing within the above mentioned boundaries, to meet at the house of Damas Lutz, in the Seventh ward, Allegheny City.

The electors of Robinson township, precinct No. 1, to meet at the Public House, formerly kept by Eli Wycoff (now being in borough of Chartiers); the electors of precinct No. 2 to meet at the house of John F. Sempt, in said township.

By an order of the Court made, the electors of Stowe township will hereafter meet at School House No 2 in said township.

The electors of Sewickley township meet at the house of Gardiner Winters, in said township.

The electors of Snowden township to meet at the house of Peter Boyer, in said township.

The electors of Shaler township, precinct No. 1, to meet at the Public School House No. 1 in said precinct.

Precinct No. 2 to meet at Shaw's Mills, in said precinct of Shaler township.

By an order of Court it is ordered that the boundaries of the two election precincts of Scott township be altered so that the first precinct thereof shall consist of all that part thereof lying north, and the second precinct all that part thereof lying south of the line drawn and marked through said township. Beginning at a corner common to Upper St. Clair and Scott townships, near J. H. Robb's house; then in a straight line to a point on the line of Union and Scott townships, in line of lands of Howdenschild and Kennedy.

The electors of the first precinct to meet at the house of Andrew Giffin. The electors of the second precinct to meet at the Public House of Thomas Alderson, on the old Washington Road, in said township.

The electors of Union township to meet at the house of James Moles, in said township.

The electors of North Versailles township will meet at the Pleasant Hill School House.

The electors of South Versailles township, precinct No 1, will meet at the Public School House in said township until further directions; precinct No. 2, the electors to meet at the house of John Lynch in said precinct No. 2 of South Versailles township; precinct No. 3, the electors to meet at the Store House in "Alpsville" now occupied by R. R. McQuiston, in said precinct No. 3 of South Versailles township.

The electors of Wilkins township, precinct No. 1, to meet at the Public School House in the village of Wilkinsburg in said precinct No. 1; precinct No. 2, the electors to meet at the house of John Jenkner, in the village of Turtle Creek, in said precinct No. 2 of Wilkins township.

At which time and place the qualified electors, as aforesaid, will, by ballot, vote for

One person for Supreme Judge of the State.

One person for Treasurer of the State.

One person for State Senator.

Seven members for Members of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, being one person from the First District, one person from the Second District, and five persons from the Third District.

One person for President Judge of the District Court.

One person for Associate Judge of the District Court.

One person for Prothonotary.

One person for County Treasurer.

Two persons for County Commissioners.

One person for Jury Commissioner.

One person for Coroner.

One person for County Director of the Poor.

Given under my hand, at my office, at Pittsburgh, this 12th day of September, A. D. 1873, in the ninety-eighth year of the independence of the United States.

John H. Hare,
SHERIFF.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, September 12, 1873.

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